

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
v.)	
)	CRIMINAL NO. 2:05-CR-119-MEF
DON EUGENE SIEGELMAN)	
PAUL MICHAEL HAMRICK)	
GARY MACK ROBERTS, and)	
RICHARD M. SCRUSHY.)	

NOTICE OF FILING OF EXHIBITS

COMES NOW the United States of America, by and through Louis V. Franklin, Sr., Acting United States Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, and Andrew C. Lourie, Acting Chief of the Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice, and, pursuant to this Court's Order of March 20, 2006, files the attached Exhibits upon which the United States intends to rely at the hearing scheduled for April 10, 2006.

Respectfully submitted this the 10th day of April, 2006

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 10, 2006, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

Respectfully submitted,

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EXHIBIT A

REPORT OF EXPERT WITNESS

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
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(I) BACKGROUND

Defendants Siegelman, Hamrick, and Scrushy (hereinafter, "Defendants") have been charged in a second superseding indictment filed in this Court on December 12, 2005. On January 27, 2006, Defendant Scrushy filed a Preliminary Motion to Dismiss the Indictment and Challenge to the Composition of Petit Jury Pools in the Middle District of Alabama (hereinafter, the "Motion"). Defendants Siegelman and Hamrick joined in this Motion. Defendants claimed a violation of the Jury Selection and Service Act (the "JSSA"), the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and the Plan of the United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, for the Random Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors (hereinafter, the "Plan").

In the Motion, Defendants are raising issues akin to those this Court addressed in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001). In fact, Defendants have hired Dr. James Gundlach for the purpose of identifying similarities between the Court's present implementation of the Plan and the practices identified in Clay. In particular, Dr. Gundlach is focusing on whether African-Americans were properly represented on the 2001 and are properly represented on the 2005 Qualified Jury Wheels (hereinafter, the "QJWs"),

whether the Court has been using a disproportionate number of previously deferred jurors, and what impact the deferred jurors had on the racial composition of the District-wide pools selected from the 2001 QJW. In his report, Dr. Gundlach concludes that the Court's implementation of the Plan has produced repeated violations of the Plan's rule not to use more than 15% of previously deferred jurors in any pool (the "15% limit") and that this violation of the Plan has led to the systematic underrepresentation of African-Americans on the QJW and District-wide pools. See Gundlach Report, at 30.

(II) OBJECTIVES

We were engaged to utilize the financial and forensic accounting experience and expertise our firm has amassed over its 22-year history to satisfy three primary objectives:

1. To provide an independent opinion as to whether the implementation of the Plan resulted in the 2001 and 2005 QJWs being comprised of a randomly selected fair cross-section of the jury-eligible population in the Middle District of Alabama, as required by the JSSA;
2. To provide an independent opinion as to compliance with the key provisions of the JSSA and the Plan, and whether the randomness of the jury selection process and the absolute disparity standard were compromised;
3. To refute Dr. Gundlach's opinions, where appropriate.

(III) QUALIFICATIONS

I am Stephen A. Elmore, a Certified Public Accountant for 29 years and the Senior Consultant with the firm of SMILEY-SMITH & BRIGHT, CPAs. The firm specializes in forensic accounting and professional litigation support services. I have performed the gamut of accounting, auditing, financial and consulting services for companies in many different industries. I have extensive knowledge of and experience with statistical sampling techniques and evaluation of sampling results, generally accepted auditing standards, generally accepted accounting principles, and detailed financial analyses.

I spent the first seven years of my career with an international accounting firm providing auditing services to clients in the real estate and financial services industries. When I left the international accounting firm as an audit manager in 1980, I spent the next 22 years directing a corporate internal audit and consulting division of over 100 people for a Fortune 200 multi-national financial institution. My auditing experience was very useful in this present engagement, as I utilized my knowledge of statistical and random sampling to analyze the processes used by the Clerk of the Court and evaluate the randomness of those processes. I was also well-equipped to review and analyze the controls designed within the automated applications used by the Clerk's Office.

I also spent two years as the Director of Finance for an agency of the State of Georgia that provided financing to cities and counties throughout the State for water, sewer, and energy projects. In this position, I managed a \$1 billion loan portfolio, the credit underwriting and financial analysis of borrowers, the administration of the Agency's debt, and the investment, accounting, financial planning and budgeting functions. A curriculum vitae outlining my experience is attached as Exhibit I.

Financial and statistical analysis, together with an accurate evaluation of results, has been a pivotal area of my experience as an auditor for over 30 years. The Principals in the firm of SMILEY-SMITH & BRIGHT have more than 50 years of experience in the forensic accounting arena. They have provided their expertise to this engagement in pertinent areas, advised and consulted with me in planning and evaluating the analytical tasks relative to this engagement, and contributed their efforts to the work product as needed. However, I sponsor the sum total of the conclusions reached in this report as evidenced by my signature at the end of this report narrative.

(IV) OUR SCOPE OF REVIEW

In order to provide expert opinions relative to the objectives outlined above, I examined and analyzed the following additional information:

1. Defendant Scrushy's Preliminary Motion to Dismiss & Challenge to Composition of Petit Jury Pools in the Middle District of Alabama, filed January 24, 2006
2. Defendants Siegelman's and Hamrick's Preliminary Motion to Dismiss & Challenge to Composition of Petit Jury Pools in the Middle District of Alabama, filed January 30, 2006
3. United States' Response to Defendants' Preliminary Motions to Dismiss & Challenge to Composition of Petit Jury Pools in the Middle District of Alabama & Motions for Discovery of Jury Records, filed February 1, 2006
4. Defendant Siegelman's Motion for Discovery of Jury Records, filed January 27, 2006
5. Defendant Scrushy's Motion for Discovery of Jury Records, filed January 24, 2006
6. Defendant Hamrick's Motion for Discovery of Jury Records, filed January 30, 2006
7. Defendant Scrushy's Second Motion for Discovery of Jury Records, filed February 22, 2006
8. Defendant Scrushy's Third Motion for Discovery of Jury Records, filed March 5, 2006
9. Teleconference Transcript from February 23, 2006, involving Magistrate Judge Coody and counsel regarding Defendants' discovery requests
10. Court's Order Granting Defendant's Discovery Request, filed February 3, 2006
11. United States' Response to Defendant's Second Motion for Discovery of Jury Records, filed March 1, 2006
12. Defendant Scrushy's Fourth Motion for Discovery of Jury Records and Motion for Immediate Compulsion Order or Order to Show Cause, filed March 1, 2006
13. Report of James H. Gundlach, Ph.D., on the Operation of the Jury Selection System of the Middle District of Alabama, dated March 29, 2006
14. Report of James H. Gundlach, Ph.D., on the Operation of the Jury Selection System of the Middle District of Alabama, filed February 13, 2006, in United States v. Carmichael, NO. 2:03-CR-259-T (M.D. Ala. 2003)

15. Deposition of Dr. James H. Gundlach, dated March 13, 2006
16. The Plan of the United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, for the Random Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors, dated November 1, 2001
17. Deposition of Wanda Robinson, former Jury Administrator, dated March 10, 2006
18. Deposition of Melissa Myers, Jury Administrator, dated March 10, 2006
19. Deposition of Debra Hackett, Clerk of the Court, dated March 13, 2006
20. Depositions of Dr. James H. Gundlach, Volumes I & II, taken in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001), dated November 17, 2000, and November 29, 2000, respectively
21. Report of Dr. James H. Gundlach in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001)
22. Deposition of Yvette Smiley-Smith, CPA, Expert for the Government, taken in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001), dated December 13, 2000
23. Depositions of Dr. Donald Wayne Bogie, Volumes I & II, taken in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001), dated December 13, 2000, and December 15, 2000, respectively
24. Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001), filed February 5, 2001
25. Order issued by the United States District Judge in United States v. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001), filed September 7, 2001
26. The Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968, as amended (the "JSSA")
27. Relevant registered voter information from the Elections Division of the Alabama Office of the Secretary of State for the counties of the Middle District
28. Voluminous Jury Wheel data for the 2001 and 2005 Master Jury Wheels (MJWs) and QJWs from the Office of the Clerk of the Court, including but not limited to:
 - a. The JS-12 Report prepared in April 2002, with questionnaire sampling results as of January 2002, and using voter registration data as of October 2000
 - b. Various Source List Race/Gender Reports related to the 2001 and 2005 Jury Wheels, including the MJWs and QJWs

- c. The Jury Selection Reports for all District-wide pools drawn from the 2001 and 2005 QJWs
- d. Background, detailed history and/or transaction data on all District-wide jury pools, as well as pertinent data on the 17,230 participants added to the 2001 QJW over the life of the Wheel; and pertinent data on the 27,860 participants added to the 2005 QJW as of February 2006
- e. The Jury Management System User's Manual.

29. Relevant case law, including the following cases:

- a. United States vs. Agüero, 248 F. Supp. 2d 1150 (S.D. Fla. 2003)
- b. United States vs. Holstick, 875 F. Supp. 795 (M.D. Ala. 1994)
- c. United States vs. Johnson, 790 F. Supp. 269 (M.D. Ala. 1992)
- d. United States vs. Green, 742 F. 2d 609, 611 (11th Cir. 1984)
- e. Swain vs. Alabama, 380 U.S. 202 (1965)
- f. Hamling vs. United States, 418 U.S. 87 (1974)
- g. United States vs. Gometz, 730 F. 2d 475, 479 (7th Cir. 1984)

(V) **CONCLUSIONS**

We render the following overall opinions, consistent with our professional analyses and independent evaluations:

OPINION #1: Based on our analyses of the data provided by the Court, and contrary to the assertions of Dr. Gundlach, the process of creating the 2001 and 2005 MJWs and QJWs resulted in a random sample that is representative of a fair cross-section of the jury-eligible population in the Middle District of Alabama, as required by the JSSA, and the Plan. A comparison of the percentage of African-Americans on the 2001 and 2005 QJWs to the percentage of African-Americans on the relevant voter registration lists shows an absolute disparity much lower than 10%, which is entirely consistent with our conclusion that the Court's implementation of the Plan comports with the fair cross-section provisions of the JSSA.

OPINION #2: Contrary to Dr. Gundlach's assertions, the key provisions of the JSSA pertaining to randomness of the jury selection process were not compromised though this District committed technical violations in its implementation of the Plan.

OPINION #3: We acknowledge that the 15% limit on eligible deferred jurors has been compromised by at least two separate types of functional operations within the purview of the Office of the Clerk of the Court. However, we conclude that, in spite of these technical violations of the Plan, there was virtually no impact on the overall racial composition of the 2001 and 2005 QJWs or the District-wide pools over the life of the 2001 and 2005 QJWs. Equally as important, we found no breach of the key provisions of the JSSA.

OPINION #4: None of the technical violations of the Plan regarding the use of eligible deferred jurors has occurred in the implementation of the Plan in creating and maintaining the 2005 QJW.

(VI) **RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' ALLEGATIONS**

A. Comparisons to United States vs. Clay, 159 F. Supp. 2d 1357 (M.D. Ala. 2001)

Defendants raise many of the issues this Court examined in Clay.

Both Magistrate Judge Coody's "Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge" (hereinafter "Recommendation") and Judge Thompson's Order discussed several alleged violations of the JSSA. The Court evaluated each violation in terms of whether it was a substantial violation.

"In determining whether a violation is substantial, the alleged violation must be weighed against the underlying principles of the

Act. These principles are (1) random selection of jurors and (2) determination of disqualifications, excuses, exemptions, and exclusions on the basis of objective criteria only.” (Recommendation, at 20.)

In Clay, the Court concluded:

“However, the court concludes that the combined effect of the Clerk’s practice of liberally granting undue hardship deferments to any juror who requests one, placing temporarily deferred jurors en masse at the top of the summons lists, and excluding K jurors from the coding process which purges the summons lists of excess jurors is a non-random process of creating final venire lists which is a substantial violation of the JSSA. An unfortunate consequence of this non-random process is that the predominantly white K jurors have priority for inclusion on the venire list at the expense of the predominantly African-American TZ jurors. Because the record clearly indicates that the Clerk’s methodology of constructing venire lists introduces a significant element of nonrandomization into the selection of the District’s jury venires that is not only a technical violation, but a substantial violation of the Plan and the JSSA, Clay’s motion for a new trial is due to be granted.” (Recommendation, at 19.)

The violation of the randomness principle in the selection of the jurors led the Court to find a substantial violation.

“The Court . . . is compelled to conclude that the practice of using K jurors in a manner which virtually insures their inclusion on venires is a nonrandom manner of constructing venire lists which affords room for discrimination.” (Recommendation, at 29.)

“In sum, the court finds that the District’s manner of using K jurors which insures that they will comprise all or a part of a venire is a non-random process which violates the District’s Plan and the JSSA. Because the process affects the random selection of jurors in a manner which creates opportunity for discrimination, it is a substantial violation which warrants relief regardless of whether it is shown to exclude any cognizable group.” (Recommendation, at 36-37.)

Only the convergence of three independent practices of the Clerk's Office, namely, its liberal deferral policy, complete discretion over the use of eligible deferred jurors in the selection process, and intentional stacking of eligible deferred and non-deferred jurors on the venire lists, compelled the Court to hold that the Court's implementation of the Plan was a substantial violation of the JSSA.

"Arguably, then, when the clerk almost always granted deferrals to jurors, essentially permitting selected jurors to opt in or out of a trial term at will, the practice introduced a non-random element into the jury-selection process.

However, even if this practice introduced a non-random element, the practice, standing alone, frustrated none of the purposes of the JSSA....By itself, then, the clerk's policy of granting deferrals was not a substantial violation of the JSSA.

An additional non-random element was introduced into the jury-selection process by the jury administrator's arbitrary selection of the number of K jurors to include on summons sheets. The evidence is undisputed that the clerk's office had no predetermined manner of choosing the number of K jurors to include on a summons list and that the jury administrator was free to include as many or as few such jurors as she determined was desirable. . . .

. . . These two practices, when combined with the clerk's practice of placing K jurors en masse at the top of the divisional summons lists, substantially violated the Act. The evidence is undisputed that the pool of K jurors differed materially from the pool of available jurors in the qualified wheels, and that this difference was consistent over time. The clerk's practice of placing an arbitrary number of jurors from the K pool on the summons list above the jurors selected directly from the divisional wheels, as stated, assured them a place on the final venire. This violated the JSSA because it provided a clear opportunity for the jury administrator to control substantially the proportion of African-Americans on criminal juries." (Order, at 28-30.)

The same convergence of factors found in Clay is not present in this case. Of the three factors discussed in Clay, only the Clerk's liberal deferral policy remains in this District's jury selection process. The Plan now caps the use of eligible deferred jurors at 15% of any given pool, and requires the random distribution of eligible deferred and

non-deferred jurors in constructing a pool. Though the District's implementation of the Plan has deviated from some of its provisions, these isolated instances of noncompliance did not affect the random selection of jurors. Therefore, Dr. Gundlach is simply incorrect in claiming that a "very similar combination of processes" found in Clay is present in this case. See Gundlach Report, at 26.

B. Jury-Eligible Population

Defendants' Allegation

Based on data from the 2000 U.S. Census, 30.466% of the jury-eligible population in the Middle District of Alabama was African-American.

Response

The "names of jurors shall be selected at random from the voter registration lists of the Counties that comprise the District." See The Plan of the United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, for the Random Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors at Section 5, Section 9. The JSSA clearly states that the voter registration lists are to be the basic source of juror names.

Following are several reasons cited in House Report No. 90-1076 for the preferred use of voter lists.

- Voter lists easily provide a large number of potential juror names.
- Voter lists insure that potential juror names are selected regardless of race, wealth or other discriminating criteria that are unlawful.
- Voter lists provide the largest cross-section of the community of any list available.

² The JS-12 Report is a standardized Government form, prepared by the Clerk of the Court, to report on the operation of the Plan for a particular District. It documents the sampling results of the mailing of qualification questionnaires by race and by sex. It also documents the sampling results of the QJW by race and by sex.

- Voter lists have built-in screening criteria that help eliminate people who are not qualified to vote, and therefore not qualified to serve on a jury.

Along with the reasons given for the use of voter registration lists in the jury selection process, the House Report also states that census data are not appropriate as a source of potential jurors, because, among other reasons, census data quickly becomes outdated. Also, census data does not have distinguishing criteria built in, as voter registration lists do, to “weed out” those persons unqualified to vote or serve on juries.

Noticeably, Dr. Gundlach, in his report in Clay, stated that “[t]he definition of the population eligible for jury service is eligible voters.” In this case, however, Dr. Gundlach changes his opinion and claims that the U.S. Census data is a better source of information than the voter registration lists.

Because the Plan and the JSSA require the Court to use the voter registration lists to create the MJW, we used voter registration data to calculate the percentage of African-Americans in the jury-eligible population for comparison with the percentage of African-American representation on the 2001 and 2005 QJWs.

The Elections Division of the Alabama Office of the Secretary of State provided to us the relevant voter registration lists. The data is broken down by county and includes numbers for White, Black, Other, Total Active, Total Inactive and Voting Age Population. (See Exhibits II & III.) According to the Secretary of State, the Total Voting Age Population includes all persons of voting age (age 18), but has no other specifying criteria. The Total Voting Age Population is thus akin to census data, which is not the preferred basis for measurement. Total Active and Total Inactive together constitute all those persons who are eligible to vote. These persons meet the qualifications to vote as set out by statute. For one to vote, a person must meet the same criteria as required for a person to be eligible to serve on a jury. (The qualifications for jury service, which are the same or similar to those used as qualifications for registration of voters are: (1) U.S. citizen age 18 or over who has

resided for one year within the judicial district; (2) able to read, write and understand English language satisfactorily; (3) able to speak English; (4) without physical or mental infirmity to satisfactorily be involved in jury service; and (5) no felony convictions.)

Using the 23 counties in the Middle District of Alabama, we calculated the percentage of Active Black Voters to Total Active and Total Inactive Voters. The number of Active Black Voters was divided by the combined Total Active and Total Inactive Voters for January 2002 (the same month as the JS-12 Report² for the 2001 Wheel) and for February 2006 (the same month as the QJW Report for the 2005 Wheel). That calculation revealed that 25.48% and 27.83% of the voting and jury-eligible population was African-American in January 2002, and in February 2006, respectively. (See Exhibits II and III.)

C. Absolute Disparity Standard

Defendants' Allegation

Dr. Gundlach's report estimates the percentage of African-Americans in jury pools created from the 2001 QJW to be well below 19.9%, thereby providing an absolute racial disparity of over 10% when compared with 30.466% African-Americans in the population of voting age citizens living in the 23 counties that make up the Middle District, according to the U.S. Census data for 2000.

Response

The Clerk provided a copy of a JS-12 Report for the 2001 QJW as of January 2002. (See Exhibit IV.) This report shows the composition of the QJW, by race and sex, soon after the creation of the 2001 QJW, and shows that African-Americans represented 20.74% of the QJW. The JS-12 Report is the best measurement of the racial

composition of the QJW because it reveals the racial make-up of the QJW soon after its creation.

A comparison of the percentage of African-Americans per the voter registration data (25.48%), with the percentage of African-Americans on the 2001 QJW as provided by the Clerk (20.74%) shows an absolute disparity of only 4.74%.

This same calculation was performed for the 2005 QJW. The voter registration data, in February 2006, for African-Americans was 27.83% compared to the QJW, as of February 2006, of 21.18%. (See Exhibit V where the Source List Race/Gender Report as of February 23, 2006 shows the racial composition of the 2005 QJW). The absolute disparity for the 2005 QJW is 6.65%.

Thus, for the 2001 and 2005 QJWs, the absolute disparity standard of 10% was not close to being surpassed, and in fact, was not even threatened.

D. Qualified Jury Wheel

Defendants' Allegations

1. Supplemental mailings of qualification questionnaires, the deferral process, and excusing of potential jurors cause the composition of the QJW to fluctuate over time. Therefore, the QJW is not static.
2. The use of 20.74% as the percentage of African-Americans in the 2001 QJW for the entire life of the QJW is inappropriate because the number of eligible jurors is not static.
3. The August 2005 "Qualified List Report" showed 20.66% African-Americans in the 2001 QJW. This report included all names that had been added to the QJW over its four-year course. The report did not accurately reflect the composition of the QJW on the date of its preparation because the QJW at this time likely had a lower percentage of African-Americans.

4. The last 43 pools used from the 2001 QJW had 19.93% African-American compared to the 20.74% reported in the JS-12 report.
5. The remainder of the 2001 QJW after the last pool was drawn in 2005 was less than 18% African-American.

Response

Dr. Gundlach incorrectly assumes “eligible” is synonymous with “qualified” when discussing the QJW. He asserts that the QJW should be reduced by the number of participants in a deferred or excused status. Based upon our discussions with representatives of ACS, the vendor for this system, this is not an accurate understanding of how the system works. According to ACS, once a participant is “qualified,” he retains that qualified status throughout the life of the wheel, unless he is “disqualified.”³ In other words, a juror can be in a deferred status, an excused status, or may have served on a jury within the last 24 months and is not eligible to be selected, but is still a member of the QJW.

The Clerk of the Court is Appropriately operating under the premise that, as long as the MJW is randomly selected from the voter registration lists, and the selection processes (from the mailing of the qualification questionnaires, to the creation of the QJW, to the selection of the venire for a jury) are carried out on a random basis, there is no requirement or need to reevaluate the disparity ratio or the racial composition of individual jury pools. Hamling, 418 U.S. at 137 supports the position that once the QJW is properly compiled, its validity remains intact throughout its life until the QJW is once again “completely updated at the time of each refilling.”

³ Members of the QJW could become “disqualified” if they subsequently: (1) lose their ability to read, write, or speak the English language; (2) lose their ability to render satisfactory jury service due to mental or physical infirmity; or (3) have been convicted of a felony and have not had their civil rights restored.

In order to determine the extent to which the randomness of the jury selection process has been maintained during the life of the 2001 QJW, I examined all steps of the jury selection process. First and foremost, when the MJW is initially created, the computer assigns a number, in sequential order, to each participant. This number stays with the participant for the remaining life of the MJW and the QJW.

I initially looked at the process for creating each MJW. Based on discussions with the Clerk and ACS representatives, I determined that the Clerk receives an electronic copy of the voter registration lists from the Elections Division of the Alabama Office of the Secretary of State for the counties of the Middle District soon after a Presidential election. The Clerk provides a copy to Sutera Data Systems, who then constructs the MJW based on a random starting point and selecting from the registered voter lists on a random basis, using an interval that will yield the desired number of participants for the MJW.

The participants chosen to receive the qualified questionnaires are also selected by computer using a random starting point and selecting from the MJW on a random basis using an interval that will yield the desired number of participants for the mailings. As the mailings are returned and processed, they are scanned into the Jury Management System. The QJW is developed from these mailings.

As the mailings are returned and processed, they are scanned into the Jury Management System. The questionnaires are evaluated using a combination of machine-readable processing and manual processing for the ones rejected by the machine. The machine rejects a questionnaire if it is unreadable or completed in a manner that does not allow the computer to make the decision on qualification. In the case of the questionnaires in the initial mailing for the 2001 QJW, 14,324 of the 25,000 were returned. (See Exhibit IV.) This is **14.3% of the MJW** from which they were selected. Therefore, even though the return rate was 57%, this was an adequate sample.

The final stage of the sampling process results in the creation of the QJW. For the 2001 QJW, 9,860 of the 14,324 individuals who returned a questionnaire were qualified to serve on a jury.

Based on the random sampling process carried out by the Court, we conclude that the 2001 QJW is a representative sample of a fair-cross section of the jury-eligible population of the Middle District of Alabama.

I reviewed the Jury Management System Reference Manual and discussed the functioning of the system with ACS representatives to obtain sufficient knowledge of how the computerized system uses a random selection process for jury pool creation.

When a pool is created, the computer makes a “random” selection of potential jurors from the QJW, as follows:

- Random selection of 85% of the pool from the non-deferred members of the QJW⁴ (the “85% draw”)
- Random selection of not more than 15% from the eligible deferred jurors⁴
- Disperse the 15% eligible deferred jurors randomly among the 85% non-deferred jurors, and assign each juror a sequence number.⁶

⁴ See Section E, Response at 3 re: inadvertent return by the Clerk’s Office of Previously Deferred Jurors to the Qualified Jury Wheel, whose deferred period had expired, without counting them in the 15% ceiling established by the Plan. Response discussion details why this technical violation was not considered a substantial violation of the JSSA.

The rule was inadvertently violated in four of the last five District-wide jury pools. That is explained further in the section entitled *Use of Previously Deferred Jurors and Its Impact on Racial Composition of Pools*, allegation #3 and Exhibit VI. However, even though the 15% was exceeded in four of the last five pools, the selections were still random and thus no substantial violation was created.

⁶ There were three isolated instances during the life of the 2001 QJW where the pools were created by making two selections from the QJW. In these cases, the eligible deferred jurors selected by the second “15% draw” were placed together in sequential order on the Jury Selection Report. This only happens when there are multiple selections for one pool, and the Clerk has represented to us that only three District-wide pools from the 2001 QJW were created using two selections. (See Exhibit XI for an analysis of the pools Dr. Gundlach alleges have “clustering” of deferred

Obviously, the computer system plays a vital role in maintaining the randomness of the selection process.⁷

E. Use of Previously Deferred Jurors and Its Impact on Racial Composition of Pools

Allegations

1. Dr. Gundlach alleges that the Clerk violated the 15% limit in all 44 of the last 44 pools. Dr. Gundlach seeks to depict this violation of the 15% limit with the bar graphs on page 12 of his report.
2. Dr. Gundlach has identified three occurrences (i.e., August 2003, October 2003, and March 2004) during the life of the 2001 QJW where the Jury Administrator removed the eligible deferred status of approximately 1,081 jurors. The Clerk's action in this regard made these jurors eligible for selection via the 85% draw rather than by the 15% draw for eligible deferred jurors. (See Exhibit V.) Dr. Gundlach's report claims that the Clerk removed the deferred maintenance status of 2,173 jurors. See Gundlach Report, at 23. Notably, however, 1,080 of those 2,173 jurors were removed as a result of the Clerk purposefully and properly emptying the 2001 QJW prior to the creation of the 2005 QJW. Consequently, these eligible deferred jurors, contrary to Dr. Gundlach's

jurors. We have adjusted his numbers for misclassifications, and you can see the three pools with two draws). However, it is important to note that the selection of the jurors remained random.

⁷ In only three isolated instances were the system controls ineffective in randomly distributing the eligible deferred jurors among the non-deferred jurors on the pool selection reports because the system was not properly programmed to randomly distribute eligible deferred and non-deferred jurors selected after the first draw from the QJW.

Critically, the Court does not employ a practice of creating pools using two or more draws from the QJW. Indeed, the Court used two draws in creating only three of the 93 District-wide pools selected from the 2001 QJW, and has not used any multiple draws in creating pools from the 2005 QJW. Moreover, the Court created, in a single draw, the District-wide pool for the special grand jury that returned the indictments in this case.

assertion, see Gundlach Report, at 23, were available to be selected for a pool until the termination of the 2001 QJW.

3. In four of the last five District-wide pools drawn from the 2001 QJW, the percentage of the pool drawn from the eligible deferred population amounted to 20.9%, 24.5%, 24.0%, and 24.5%. These percentages exceed the 15% limit established in the Plan. (See Exhibit VI, showing the selection of eligible deferred jurors for all 92 District-wide pools.)

Response

1. Dr. Gundlach prepared an analysis, dated February 2006, of the last 44 District-wide pools created from the 2001 QJW as part of his report in a similar case. Exhibit VIII shows his reporting of previously deferred jurors in that case. He also indicated in that February 2006 report that **27 of the last 44** (not 44 out of 44) District-wide pools had exceeded the 15% limit on use of previously deferred jurors. His methodology in that report was to include any participant who had any deferrals in his history prior to the date of the applicable pool for which he was chosen.

We have received three different bar graphs and sets of numbers from Dr. Gundlach since February 2006. Each set of numbers is based on a different methodology. See Exhibit XVI which shows the three different sets of numbers (in percentages) as we have attempted to track the evolution of his numbers.

In his current report, Dr. Gundlach does not explain why his calculation of previously deferred jurors has changed, and why his bar graph is very different from the one in his February 2006 report. Despite Dr. Gundlach's failure to explain his changes, we have attempted to deduce his variations from his February 2006 report.

It appears that Dr. Gundlach is now including all “excused” jurors in his numbers. Without Dr. Gundlach revealing his new methodology, we cannot confirm our hypothesis. In his February 2006 report, however, Dr. Gundlach stated:

“Under the Jury Plan, the limit of 15% applied to the combination of previously excused and deferred jurors combined. However, as the excused jurors did not impact the racial composition of the jury pools, I have limited the analysis to the deferred jurors.” Apparently, Dr. Gundlach has now changed his position and included excused jurors in his analysis.

I disagree with the inclusion of all excused jurors when evaluating compliance with the 15% limitation in the Plan. Section 14(d)(ii) of the Plan does include **temporarily** excused and deferred jurors as part of the 15% limitation. However, it does not include jurors receiving an excuse because they appeared for jury service and were later excused by the Court as unneeded. According to the Plan, these persons are returned to non-deferred status after a year, whereas deferred jurors remain in the deferred maintenance pool until selected as part of the “15% draw.” Also, jurors excused from jury service receive a 24-month deferment and are treated like the other occupational classes or groups.

2. A number of District-wide pools selected from the 2001 QJW exceeded the Plan’s 15% limit on the use of eligible deferred jurors. The first 48 District-wide pools, which were selected from June 2001 to August 2003, did not exceed the 15% limit. Not until September 2003, did a District-wide pool exceed the 15% limit. These technical violations of the Plan, however, **had no effect on the randomness of the selection process or on the racial composition of the District-wide pools.** (See Exhibits IX and X).

In reaching this conclusion, we considered the following key results:

- a. A comparison of the racial composition of the first 48 District-wide pools as a group (20.1% African-American), to the racial composition of the last 44 District-wide pools (19.9% African-American) shows that the excess use of eligible deferred jurors had no, or virtually no, impact on the random selection of jurors and thus the racial composition of the District-wide pools over time. (See Exhibit X for this calculation).
 - b. The Clerk's removal of the eligible deferred status for certain jurors had inconsequential impact on the racial composition of the last 44 District-wide pools. African-Americans represented 19.9% of the last 44 jury pools and would have represented 20.5% of these jury pools without the excess use of eligible deferred jurors -- only a .6% difference. (See Exhibit IX for this calculation.)
 - c. A review of the relevant racial composition data shows: (1) the percentage of African-Americans on the 2001 QJW as of January 2002 (the date of the JS-12 Report) was 20.74%; (2) the average percentage of African-Americans summoned over the life of the 2001 QJW for the 92 District-wide pools was 19.97%¹⁰; the percentage of African-Americans on the QJW when the 2001 Wheel was retired in August 2005 was 20.66%; and (4) the percentage of African-Americans on the 2005 QJW, in February 2006, is 21.18%.
3. Dr. Gundlach has incorrectly inflated the number of eligible deferred jurors for many of the 44 District-wide pools created after September 2003. He incorrectly assumes that any juror who has ever been "deferred" or "excused" for a jury pool is a "deferred" juror. However, any deferrals after the date of the pool in question are not legitimate deferrals for that pool. In addition, if a juror had an eligible deferred status, then later was selected via the "15% draw", and served on a jury, this juror is no longer a "deferred" juror. In other words, the

¹⁰ Dr. Gundlach arrived at essentially the same calculation. He determined the racial composition of the population summoned to 91 District-wide pools as 19.966% African-American. Gundlach Report, at 6.

juror is not a “current deferred” juror. Our analysis shows that, after adjusting for the misclassifications, the last 44 District-wide pools averaged only 17.67% eligible deferred jurors. Consequently, the use of eligible deferred jurors exceeded the 15% limitation by only 2.67%. (See Exhibit VIII for a schedule that shows the “deferred” jurors as reported by Dr. Gundlach, the eligible deferred jurors as adjusted for his misclassified jurors, and the number of eligible deferred jurors over the 15% limit mandated by the Plan.) See Exhibit XIV which shows that the deferreds drawn for all of the pools from the 2005 QJW are less than the 15% limit.

As a result of determining that Dr. Gundlach’s numbers for “deferred” jurors are inflated, we reviewed, in detail, the history records for all jurors classified by Dr. Gundlach as “deferred” (i.e., any member of the last 44 District-wide pools who had a deferral at any time in his history – 1,369 members) from September 2003 to September 2005 to identify his misclassifications. We found 173 members (or a 12.64% error rate) who Dr. Gundlach had inappropriately classified as “deferred.” (See Exhibit VIII for a schedule of deferreds, by pool, for the 2001 QJW. Also see Exhibit XII for an analysis of deferreds for the grand juries.)

4. Dr. Gundlach is correct that the selection from the eligible deferred or deferred maintenance population exceeded 15% for four of the last five District-wide pools. This technical violation of the Plan, however, had no effect on the randomness of the selection process for these pools.

We looked at the selection process and how the Jury Administrator uses the Jury Management System to select from the eligible deferred jurors to ensure compliance with the 15% limit. We found that the selection of eligible deferred jurors from the QJW, using the 15% parameter built into the Jury Management System for eligible deferred jurors, for 88 of the 92 District-wide pools was within the 15% limit mandated by the Plan. (See Exhibit VI.)

The Clerk's Office and ACS, the vendor of the Jury Management System, are attempting to determine why the 15% limit was exceeded in the selection of the eligible deferred jurors from the deferred maintenance pool in the particular District-wide pools. As of the date of this report, no explanation has been found. The deposition of the ACS representative indicates any number of reasons, such as computer malfunction, operator error, etc. None has been verified at this point.

5. Dr. Gundlach is also correct in his assertion that the Clerk's Office returned eligible deferred jurors to non-deferred status by removing their "deferred" status so that they became eligible for selection as part of the "non-deferred" selection process. This mainly occurred on three occasions over the life of the 2001 QJW. Two of these occasions were technical violations of the Plan , and the other occasion was a proper emptying of the 2001 QJW. In all three occasions, however, **there was no effect on the randomness of the selection process or racial composition of the jury pools.**

We then identified all 1,081 jurors who had been removed from a "deferred" status as a result of the jury administrator making a maintenance change in the Jury Management System. (See Exhibit V.) Once we had identified those jurors, we then matched that list of potential jurors with a list of the jurors in each of the last 44 jury pools. (Since the first maintenance change did not occur until August 2003, we matched the list with the pools created after that date). We determined that 545 of the 1,081 jurors were included in the last 44 District-Wide pools. The other 536 jurors were either selected for civil jury pools or remained in the eligible pool of jurors when the QJW was retired in 2005.

6. Exhibits IX and X show that the inclusion of these 545 jurors in the 44 District-wide pools had very little impact on the racial composition of these pools. Three basic reasons explain why these 545 jurors had virtually no impact on the

jury pools. First, they represented only 8% of the population of summonsed jurors (545 out of a total of 6,767 jurors). Second, only a 6% difference existed between the total number of African-Americans in the pools and the African-Americans included in the 545 re-designated jurors. The third reason, which is very significant in evaluating the impact of these actions on the jury pools, is that the computer system randomly dispersed these 545 jurors from the 2001 QJW to a particular District-wide pool. Therefore, the pools resulting from the selection process continued to approximate the racial composition of the 2001 QJW. At all times, moreover, the “randomness” of the selection process was maintained.

F. Special Grand Jury Pool

Defendants’ Allegations

1. Dr. Gundlach alleges that the Clerk’s Office violated the 15% limit in creating the Special Grand Jury pool (number “201040604”) related to this case. He asserts that 34 of the 100 participants in this pool were “previously excused or deferred.”
2. Dr. Gundlach alleges that there were an additional 25 persons on the summons list for the Special Grand Jury pool who had two consecutive summonses in their histories with no transactions between these summonses. He believes that these consecutive summonses behaved like excuses because of the time lapse between them. He further states that, if this is true, the number of “previously excused or deferred jurors” increases from 34 to 59.
3. Dr. Gundlach alleges that the Special Grand Jury pool demonstrated a pattern of nonrandom placement of the “deferred” persons.

Response

We have reviewed the history records for all 100 participants selected for this pool. Although 34 jurors within the pool had a deferral at some point in their history, 13 of

those jurors received their particular deferrals after being summonsed for the Special Grand Jury pool or another pool subsequent to it. Of the remaining 21 persons, i.e., those who had received a deferral prior to the Special Grand Jury pool, nine out of the 100 (9%) were randomly selected from the deferred maintenance pool via the “15% draw”, in compliance with the Plan. Four additional pool members should not be counted as eligible deferred jurors because their histories show that: (1) one juror came into the Special Grand Jury pool after having been court-excused for two years; (2) one juror came into the jury pool after a two-year reprieve from service because he had previously appeared and/or served pursuant to a prior summons; and (3) two jurors came into the jury pool after prior summonses for other pools approximately 1 ½ and 2 years before. Only eight jurors, therefore, were eligible deferreds who were randomly selected via the “85% draw,” contrary to the Plan. The status of those eight jurors who were eligible deferreds were changed by the Jury Administrator at some point before they were randomly selected for this Special Grand Jury pool via the “85% draw.” (See *supra Use of Previously Deferred Jurors* for a more detailed discussion of this factor.)

After adjusting Dr. Gundlach’s incorrect calculation of eligible deferred jurors, we have determined that the Special Grand Jury Pool contained only 17 eligible deferred jurors, not 34 as Dr. Gundlach claims. As noted above, nine of these 17 eligible deferred jurors were randomly selected through the “15% draw”. Eight of these 17 eligible deferred jurors were randomly selected from the “85% draw.” Thus the Special Grand Jury pool had only two excess eligible deferred jurors, resulting in 17% eligible deferred jurors in the pool -- 2 % over the 15% limit.

Dr. Gundlach’s claim regarding the consecutive summonses behaving like excuses is not a valid assumption for two reasons. First, our extensive review of thousands of participant histories and information from the Clerk’s Office revealed that any court excuse that was granted was noted in the participant histories as a transaction. Also, a more logical explanation of why a participant history shows two consecutive summonses is that the juror was summonsed but did not ask for a deferral or excuse and did not appear on the required date. Although the time lapse between summonses may

seem to behave like, or appear to be, an excuse, it is not coded as such in the histories. Therefore, no basis exists for treating such circumstances as an excusal.

Dr. Gundlach's opinion that the Special Grand Jury pool demonstrated a pattern of placement of the eligible deferred jurors is not accurate. As mentioned earlier, nine jurors were selected pursuant to a "15% draw," from deferred maintenance (9%). An analysis of those nine participants and their placement on the Jury Selection Report shows that they were randomly dispersed. None of them follow each other on the list. Even when all 17 eligible deferred participants in this pool are analyzed via the Jury Selection Report, there is no pattern of placement. (See Pool 201040604 as shown in Exhibit XI) Even in those instances where an eligible deferred participant does follow another eligible deferred person on the list, there can be no determination that this placement constitutes a pattern. Unlike in Clay, the eligible deferred jurors are not in one large grouping or cluster, but rather are scattered throughout the entire pool of 100 participants. The reason for this scattering is obvious -- the computer program, in accordance with the Plan, randomly selects and disperses all jurors, including the eligible deferred jurors, throughout the pool.

Importantly, an analysis of the racial composition of the Special Grand Jury pool shows that African Americans made up 24% (24/100) of those summonsed. (See Exhibit XII). This percentage is in line with the 25.48% per the voter registration data and is higher than the 20.74% measured by the JS-12 Report for the 2001 QJW. Moreover, 12 of the 45 participants (26.67%) who actually appeared on the summons date were African-American. Of the 24 jurors selected for the grand jury, six (or 25%) were African-American. The consistency of the percentage of African-Americans from the QJW level down to the selected grand jurors testifies to the random nature of all the selection processes involved in the implementation of the Plan.

G. Grand Jury Pools in 2001 Wheel

In addition to the Special Grand Jury Pool, we also reviewed and analyzed the remaining six grand jury pools in the 2001 QJW. In particular, the majority of these pools was at or below the 15% limit for eligible deferred jurors. In fact, four of the seven pools had less than 10% eligible deferred jurors. The average of eligible deferred jurors for the entire group of grand jury pools was 12.89%. (See Exhibit XII) Two pools had an overage of two eligible deferred jurors each, due to the Clerk's Office's error in changing the status of those eligible deferred jurors from deferred maintenance to non-deferred status, thus making them available for random selection by the "85% draw." As discussed supra, one of those pools was the Special Grand Jury Pool, which contained a total of 17% eligible deferred jurors.

Despite their slight overage of eligible deferred jurors, these two pools had a racial composition of 26.7% and 24% African-American, which was still in line with the average of 23.2% African-American for the total seven grand jury pools. (See Exhibit XIII) Therefore, the excess use of eligible deferred jurors in two of the grand jury pools did not affect the overall racial composition for the grand jury pools.

H. Scattering Violation

Defendants' Allegation

Dr. Gundlach alleges a pattern of non-random placement of what he refers to as "previously deferred jurors" during the 2001 QJW. He claims that there was "bunching up" of the "deferred" jurors and lists certain individual pools from the 2001 QJW.

Response

We have analyzed the deferred juror placement in the ten pools (which includes the Special Grand Jury Pool) referenced in Dr. Gundlach's report. We have concluded that the primary reason for Dr. Gundlach's assertion of non-random placement is his

incorrect treatment of previously deferred participants. He treats a participant as eligible deferred if that juror had a deferral at any point in his history. The correct way to categorize a participant is to determine whether that participant was chosen from deferred maintenance, via the “15% draw”, at the time of his placement into the respective pool. (See narrative at page 16 in the section entitled *Qualified Jury Wheel* for a more detailed discussion of how eligible deferred jurors are selected for pools via the “15% draw” from deferred maintenance.)

We have gone through the ten pools referenced by Dr. Gundlach as containing non-random placement of previously deferred jurors. When the jurors selected by the “15% draw” are correctly identified and categorized, the majority of the pools shows no significant patterns of non-random placement. Exhibit XI details any grouping of three or more eligible deferred jurors as shown on the Jury Selection Reports for each of the ten pools in question. Adjustments were made to those groupings if the histories showed that the participant did not in fact come to the pool through the “15% draw,” but through the non-deferred selection process for the 2001 QJW. The net calculations show that the majority of the pools had a minimal number of eligible deferreds grouped together. “Bunching up” was not even observed when the analysis was expanded to include the eligible deferred jurors randomly selected for the pools via the “85% draw.” A review of each individual pool shows that the computer program randomly dispersed the eligible deferred jurors throughout each pool. Although some participants who were selected by the “15% draw” may be listed after other such jurors on the Jury Selection Reports, all who were chosen from the “15% draw” were not “clustered” in one solid grouping as in Clay. This is true for seven of the ten pools that Dr. Gundlach identified.

Only three pools had a significant number of eligible deferred jurors grouped together. Those three pools (201021004, 201040901 and 201050601) were identified by the Clerk as having had two draws for their creation. This occurrence of two draws explains the grouping of eligible deferred jurors in these pools. (See narrative at page 16 in the section entitled *Qualified Jury Wheel* for further explanation of two draws

and the jury pool creation process and their effect on the jurors' placement on Jury Selection Reports.)

Dr. Gundlach is simply incorrect in his assertion that "bunching up" routinely occurred in the creation of District-wide pools. Only thirty-six eligible deferred jurors were grouped together in a total of three pools, and this grouping is designated by the Jury Selection Reports indicate that this grouping did not occur until well into the selection process of each of the three pools. In other words, the "bunching up" was not at the top of the Report; rather, it was toward the end of the list. The reason for this grouping is that these three pools were created using two draws, rather than a single draw, and the "bunching up" occurred at the top of the second draw. In no way did a review of the jury data reveal a pattern or practice of "bunching up" or "clustering" of eligible deferred jurors in the creation of pools from the 2001 or 2005 QJWs, as occurred in Clay.

I. Regression Analyses

Defendants' Allegations

1. A strong inverse relationship exists between the percentage deferred and the percentage African-American during the last 16 pools of the 2001 QJW. Dr. Gundlach calculated a regression analysis to show this correlation and alleges that selecting large portions of pool members from the eligible deferred jurors substantially increased racial disparity in these pools.
2. Dr. Gundlach hypothesizes a "causal relationship" by suggesting that the Clerk's Office purposely increased the use of eligible deferred jurors to cause a reduction in the percentage of African-Americans in a particular pool.
3. Dr. Gundlach also suggests that one explanation for the Clerk's increased use of eligible deferred jurors was that the Clerk's Office could have been running out of QJW members who had not been previously deferred.

Response

1. Defendant alleges that there is a pattern in pools 49 through 76 that is in complete contrast to the pattern for pools 77 through 92. One could just as easily see three distinct patterns within pools 49 through 76, even as graphed by Dr. Gundlach: one pattern for pools 49 through 53, another pattern for pools 54 through 63, and another pattern for pools 64 through 76. A review of these three patterns in relation to pools 77 through 92 could support regression analyses that produce results very different from Dr. Gundlach's analysis. These four patterns would show two downward cycles between two upward cycles and would, therefore, not support his conclusion of a different pattern of administrative activity by the Clerk's Office. (See Exhibit VIII where the last column is marked to show 5 different patterns.)
2. With respect to the last 16 pools, Defendant's leap to a "causal relationship" by suggesting that the Clerk's Office has purposely increased the use of eligible deferred jurors to **cause** a reduction in the percentage of African-Americans in these pools is without merit. While Dr. Gundlach's analysis shows a **correlation** between the increased use of eligible deferred jurors and the reduction in the percentage of African-Americans, the association of these two variables does not necessarily indicate that one is the cause of the other. The real reason for the increased use of the eligible deferred jurors may relate to a factor having nothing to do with the number of African-Americans in that group. Dr. Gundlach even states that, "one possible explanation for the Clerk's increased use of the previously deferred members of the wheel is that they simply may have been running out of qualified wheel members who were not previously deferred" Gundlach's Report, at 17. The point is that **correlation does not, by itself, equate to causation.**
3. Even Dr. Gundlach admits that he would need to question the Clerk and Jury Administrators, and reconstruct the QJW using additional data to answer the question of whether or not the administrative practices of the Clerk's Office

differed in a way that impacted the racial composition of the pool. (See Gundlach Report, at 15 & 16.) Therefore, without additional evidence and analysis, Dr. Gundlach can only reveal his correlation. He has offered no proof that the correlation translates into any causation.

J. Liberal Deferral Policy

Defendant's Allegations

Dr. Gundlach alleges that the Clerk has not moved to a less liberal deferral policy of awarding deferments since Clay.

Response

We agree that the Clerk has continued to liberally grant deferrals for jury service. However, Judge Thompson's Order in Clay was clear about how this affects compliance with JSSA. He said:

“Arguably, then, when the clerk almost always granted deferrals to jurors, essentially permitting selected jurors to opt in or out of a trial term at will, the practice introduced a non-random element into the jury-selection process. However, even if this practice introduced a non-random element, the practice, standing alone, frustrated none of the purposes of the JSSA. By itself, then, the clerk's policy of granting deferrals was not a substantial violation of the JSSA” (Emphasis added.)

Magistrate Judge Coody wrote in his Recommendation, “After carefully reviewing the briefs filed in support of and in opposition to the motion and the supporting and opposing evidentiary material, the court concludes that Clay's allegations of a substantial violation of the Plan and the JSSA resulting from what he characterizes as the Clerk's usurpation of authority in determining the standards for granting temporary excuses and deferments, failure to obtain valid addresses for returned or undeliverable jury summonses, and failure to properly maintain the appropriate number of names in the MJW and QJW are not substantial violations of the JSSA warranting a new trial” (Recommendation, at 18-19.)

Only the convergence of three independent practices of the Clerk's Office, namely, its liberal deferral policy, complete discretion over the use of previously deferred jurors in the selection process, and intentional stacking of previously deferred and non-deferred jurors on the venire lists, compelled the Court to hold that the Court's implementation of the Plan in Clay was a substantial violation of the JSSA.

There is a significant difference in this case as compared to Clay with respect to the randomness of the selection process and stacking of previously deferred and non-deferred jurors on the venire lists. The randomness of the selection process is not compromised in spite of the liberal deferral policy because, unlike in Clay, the computer is selecting the jurors from the QJW in two different categories, eligible deferred and non-deferred. In addition, the computer is mixing the two categories and assigning each juror a number before placing these jurors on the venire lists. Jurors have been, and are being, selected randomly from the 2001 and 2005 QJWs, respectively, and the overall racial composition of all District-wide pools shows that the Plan provides a jury selection process that produces a fair cross-section of the District in accordance with the policy of the JSSA despite any occasional aberrations or technical violations in the implementation of the Plan.

Respectfully Submitted,

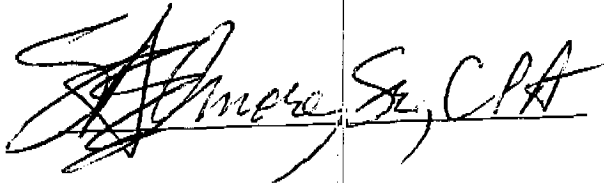
Handwritten signature of J. Amore, Sr., CPA. The signature is written in dark ink and is somewhat stylized, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent. The signature is written over a horizontal line.

EXHIBIT I

Resume'

Of

Stephen A. Elmore, Sr.
Certified Public Accountant

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

115 Shady Brooke Walk
Fairburn, Georgia 30213

EDUCATION:

CUM LAUDE graduate of Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia
Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics
with a concentration in Accounting

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS:

1977 – Certified Public Accountant
State of Georgia, Certificate No. 3923

1985 – Certified Bank Auditor
Certificate No. 1653

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

American College of Forensic Examiners Institute
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Georgia Society of Certified Public Accountants
National Society of Certified Bank Auditors
National Association of Black Accountants, Inc.

PROFESSIONAL LITIGATION SUPPORT EXPERIENCE:

April, 2004 – Present: **SMILEY-SMITH & BRIGHT**
Certified Public Accountants
(Practice Limited to Forensic Accounting & Litigation Consulting,

SMILEY-SMITH & BRIGHT, Certified Public Accountants offers expert witness testimony in civil and criminal litigation proceedings on the gamut of financial and accounting issues and quantifications. Building on over three (3) decades of experience as financial expert witnesses in litigated utility regulatory proceedings, the Firm performs the detailed analyses and quantifications necessary to present expert testimony on financial, accounting and economic issues, including, but not limited to:

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

- Damage evaluations and quantifications
- Financial analyses and assessments
- Audit and investigatory examinations
- Numeric compilations and findings
- Economic capacity loss calculations
- Inflation adjusted, present value quantifications
- Punitive damage assessments and quantifications

MR. ELMORE'S PARTICIPATION AS EXPERT WITNESS IN CRIMINAL LITIGATION PROCEEDINGS:

2005: IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA; CASE NO. 2:05-CR-129-A THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff vs. TERESO RODRIQUEZ LOPEZ, Defendant.

Defendant's vehicle was stopped for a traffic violation and Defendant was arrested after a search of his vehicle. Defendant alleges violation of the Equal Protection Clause based on racial profiling; violation of the Fifth Amendment by interrogating under the guise of routine questioning; and, no Fourth Amendment justification for the subsequent search of his vehicle.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA; October Term, 2004, CRIMINAL INDICTMENT against TERRY HARRIS, Defendant. Prosecuted by THE ALABAMA SECURITIES COMMISSION.

Indictment alleges the offer and/or sale of nonregistered securities; non registration as an agent or broker; and non registration as an investment advisor.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA; April Term, 2004, CRIMINAL INDICTMENT against TERRY HARRIS, Defendant. Prosecuted by THE ALABAMA SECURITIES COMMISSION.

Indictment alleges the offer and/or sale of nonregistered securities; non registration as an agent or broker; non registration as an investment advisor; providing false statements to investors; receiving consideration from investors for advising as to the purchase or sale of securities; and employing a scheme to defraud investors.

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

MR. ELMORE'S PARTICIPATION AS CUSTODIAN APPOINTED BY THE COURT:

2005: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA; CASE NO. CV 2005-913, SLEEP CENTER OF MONTGOMERY, INC. and DENIZ AYRAL, Plaintiffs vs. CHRISTOPHER S. HOLLIS, ET AL, Defendants.

Determine the financial status of the corporation (assets, liabilities, etc.), and provide a report to the Court with a recommendation as to disposition of litigation proceedings.

MR. ELMORE'S PARTICIPATION AS EXPERT WITNESS IN CIVIL LITIGATION PROCEEDINGS:

2004: IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT OF HURON COUNTY, OHIO; CASE NO. CVE 2002-432, JOHN L. MAENLE, ET AL, Plaintiffs vs. FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK OF DELAWARE, ET AL, Defendants.

Suit alleges damages due to fraudulent and illegal loan underwriting practices, inadequate consideration received, and willful, reckless, malicious and negligent conduct.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF GREENE COUNTY, ALABAMA; CASE NO. CV-98-094, McCLUNG CONTRACTING COMPANY, Plaintiffs vs. CTX MORTGAGE COMPANY, ET AL, Defendants.

Suit alleges damages due to nonpayment for services rendered in constructing a house, negligence in exercising due care regarding permanent lender guidelines, intentional concealment, and false representation.

2004: IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON DIVISION: CASE NO 3:03CV335WS, DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS, LLC, Plaintiff vs. LEXTRON CORPORATION, Defendant.

Suit seeks Replevin and declaratory judgment for recovery of property, and alleges damages for wrongful detention and breach of contract.

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SHARKEY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 03-083, THOMAS LEE PARKER AND RUBY C. PARKER, Plaintiffs vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants.

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SHARKEY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 03-084, LAURETTA WARREN, Plaintiff vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SHARKEY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 04-009, PAMELA EVANS, Plaintiff vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SHARKEY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 04-0044, DeELLA WATTS, Plaintiff vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HOLMES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 03-137, MARIE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HOLMES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 03-138, MERDIS ANDERSON, Plaintiff vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation regarding rate of return and vanishing premium, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HOLMES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 03-464, WILLY AND EMMA WHEELER, Plaintiffs vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HUMPHREYS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 04-0024, BETTY NUNALEY, Plaintiffs vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SUNFLOWER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 04-0432-CI, JEANETTE AND AUTREY BOLDEN, Plaintiffs vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

2004: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY (moved from Holmes County), MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 04-0024, ARVIN AND BARBARA TENNER, Plaintiffs vs. HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION, ET AL, Defendants

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, suppression/omission, and unfair trade practices involving the sale of insurance policies.

MR. ELMORE HAS ASSISTED VIA ANALYSES IN THE PREPARATION OF TESTIMONY IN THE FOLLOWING CIVIL LITIGATION CASES:

2003: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HOLMES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CIVIL ACTION NO. 2002-292, MARK HODGES, ET AL, Plaintiffs, vs. GREATER CANTON FORD MERCURY, INC., FORD MOTOR COMPANY, RAY L. FAYNE, KATRINA FAYNE, Defendants.

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, emotional distress, and civil conspiracy in connection with employment contracts governing commissions on sales, etc.

2003: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF BOLIVAR COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CIVIL ACTION NO. 2000-1, DELTA AND PINE LAND COMPANY, Plaintiff, vs. MONSANTO COMPANY (now known as PHARMACIA CORPORATION), Defendant.

Suit alleging damages due to breach of contract, and tortuous interference with prospective business relations as a result of a failed merger.

2003: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HUMPHREYS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI: CASE NO. 02-0201, ABRAHAM GATES, Plaintiff vs. THE PROGRESSIVE CORPORATION, PROGRESSIVE CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ET AL, Defendants.

Suit alleging damages due to breach of contract, misrepresentation, emotional distress, and consumer fraud involving the sale of insurance policies.

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

2002: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT: CIVIL ACTION NO. 2002-163-CV5, JERRY ROSE AND TERESA ANN BOWMAN, Plaintiffs vs. STERLING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OLYMPIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC., OLYMPIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, INC., AND AON CORPORATION, Defendants.

Suit alleging damages due to fraud, breach of fiduciary relationship, and breach of contract involving the sale of insurance policies.

* The Firm's client is designated by underlining, and dates shown reflect the date retained.

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

2003 – Present **STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., CPA, CBA**
Business and Financial Consulting

Conduct training for community banks in auditing, risk assessment, financial statement analysis, and regulatory compliance. Also provide management and financial consulting to small businesses, to include cash flow projections, financial analyses, debt restructurings, and analyses of operations to improve profitability.

2001 – 2003 **GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY**
Finance Director

Managed all financial matters of the Authority, including the accounting and financial reporting, budgeting and financial planning, investment activities, credit underwriting and financial analysis of potential borrowers, debt administration, and maintenance of the application systems' databases. The Authority had a loan portfolio of over \$700 million and total assets in excess of \$1 Billion.

1987 – 2001 **WACHOVIA CORPORATION**
SVP and Deputy General Auditor of Wachovia Corp. (1987 – 2000)
General Auditor of Wachovia Bank of Georgia, N.A. (1987 – 1997)

As a member of senior audit management, responsible for managing the department's infrastructure, including preparation and monitoring of a \$6 million budget and annual audit plan of 100,000 man-hours, training and professional development, preparation of board materials for quarterly Audit Committee meetings, and quality assurance reviews.

1980 – 1987 **FIRST ATLANTA CORPORATION**
General Auditor (1983 – 1987)
Deputy General Auditor (1980 – 1983)

As a member of senior management, directed a staff of professional accountants in executing a risk-based audit plan designed to monitor enterprise risks while facilitating accomplishment of the corporate goals and objectives. Performed financial analyses of acquisition targets, and served as a consultant on steering committees for new products and services. Managed the relationship with the regulators and external auditors to achieve examination efficiencies

STEPHEN A. ELMORE, SR., C.P.A., C.B.A

1973 – 1980 **ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.**
Audit and Assurance Manager
Real Estate and Financial Services Division

Provided accounting, financial reporting, and audit services to clients in numerous industries, including insurance, banking, brokerage, mortgage banking, real estate, and not-for-profit organizations. Assisted clients in complying with generally accepted accounting principles, and the reporting requirements of the SEC and other regulatory agencies

SELECTED CAREER ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- As Chairman of the Audit Committee of a publicly-held bank holding company, work with the internal and external auditors to ensure on-going compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
- Successfully developed a finance department responsible for all accounting, budgeting, financial analysis, financial reporting, investments, cash management, credit underwriting, debt administration, third party contract administration, banking and external audit relationships, project administration and database maintenance.
- Researched and identified for a client company a list of “target” companies for acquisition or merger based on financial analyses.
- Assisted in the securitization of a \$150 million portfolio of credit card receivables.
- Assisted a client in affecting a quasi-reorganization and conversion to corporate form, after operating as a “debtor-in-possession” under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Laws.
- Served as the risk management consultant on a project team to establish a “Section 20” investment company to underwrite equities and corporate debt.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

---Present---

Citizens Bancshares Corporation, Director and Audit Committee Chairman
One Hundred Black Men of Atlanta, Inc., Member
University Community Development Corporation, Director and Treasurer
Leadership Atlanta Alumnus, Class of 1996
Morehouse College Business Department, Executive Mentor

----Past----

One Hundred Black Men of Atlanta, Inc., Treasurer and Vice President of Finance
Atlanta-Fulton County Zoo, Inc., Founding Board Member and Treasurer
American Diabetes Assoc., Georgia Affiliate, Board Member
National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People, Atlanta Chapter, Board Member

ALABAMA VOTER REGISTRATION

EXHIBIT II

JANUARY 2002

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	VOTING AGE	TOTAL
				ACTIVE	POPULATION	INACTIVES
Autauga	18,813	4,128	254	23,195	31,177	3,057
Barbour	8,352	5,750	53	14,155	21,655	2,173
Bullock	1,702	3,890	9	5,601	8,656	1,741
Butler	7,133	4,271	40	11,444	15,645	2,326
Chambers	12,411	6,378	26	18,815	27,566	2,940
Chilton	18,539	2,346	41	20,926	29,428	1,964
Coffee	16,633	3,230	635	20,498	32,809	3,324
Coosa	4,266	2,082	24	6,372	9,311	853
Covington	15,974	1,841	93	17,908	28,771	3,577
Crenshaw	5,751	1,710	10	7,471	10,293	962
Dale	17,208	3,471	482	21,161	36,082	4,093
Elmore	24,185	4,491	262	28,938	48,950	4,036
Geneva	10,680	1,161	57	11,898	19,581	3,119
Henry	6,319	3,134	30	9,483	12,385	1,193
Houston	32,839	8,016	452	41,307	65,801	7,099
Lee	52,829	12,743	1,803	67,375	88,290	4,763
Lowndes	2,395	6,349	19	8,763	9,405	1,265
Macon	1,700	10,710	86	12,496	18,024	3,178
Montgomery	60,166	46,197	1,124	107,487	165,864	11,980
Pike	10,173	5,263	98	15,534	22,394	665
Randolph	9,581	2,179	79	11,839	16,760	2,195
Russell	12,957	8,853	861	22,671	36,562	4,021
Tallapoosa	17,730	5,395	124	23,249	31,438	3,569
Total	368,336	153,588	6,662	528,586	786,847	74,093

% of Blacks to Total Active & Inactive = 153,588 / 602,679

25.48%

ALABAMA VOTER REGISTRATION

EXHIBIT II

OCTOBER 2000

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL ACTIVE	VOTING AGE POPULATION	TOTAL INACTIVES
Autauga	20,994	4,618	290	25,902	24,124	1,822
Barbour	9,609	6,573	65	16,247	17,953	2,362
Bullock	2,204	4,945	12	7,161	7,661	680
Butler	8,161	5,239	47	13,447	15,301	1,602
Chambers	13,003	6,546	26	19,575	27,244	6,498
Chilton	20,589	2,529	31	23,149	23,771	646
Coffee	19,616	3,909	772	24,297	29,913	5,798
Coosa	4,934	2,325	24	7,283	8,181	500
Covington	19,184	2,309	115	21,608	27,241	7,028
Crenshaw	6,122	1,804	12	7,938	9,991	1,147
Dale	20,741	4,284	627	25,652	35,757	5,007
Elmore	27,409	5,083	286	32,778	36,418	3,996
Geneva	8,985	1,352	60	10,397	17,757	6,393
Henry	7,209	3,511	30	10,750	11,273	1,198
Houston	37,561	9,600	576	47,737	58,858	7,084
Lee	48,211	11,799	1,651	61,661	68,058	14,794
Lowndes	2,732	7,208	19	9,959	8,263	833
Macon	1,942	13,187	108	15,237	18,286	5,535
Montgomery	62,473	47,779	1,107	111,359	151,701	23,056
Pike	11,506	5,884	123	17,513	20,729	1,054
Randolph	11,085	2,586	95	13,766	14,696	3,589
Russell	15,284	9,541	1,004	25,829	34,380	1,715
Tallapoosa	20,090	6,000	140	26,230	28,899	4,039
Total	399,644	168,611	7,220	575,475	696,455	106,376

% of Blacks to Total Active & Inactive = 168,611 / 681,851

24.73%

ALABAMA VOTER REGISTRATION

EXHIBIT III

FEBRUARY 2006

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL ACTIVE	VOTING AGE POPULATION	TOTAL INACTIVES	TOTAL VOTERS
AUTAUGA	20,708	4,428	409	25,545	34,944	3,718	29,263
BARBOUR	7,886	5,980	71	13,937	21,687	1,995	15,932
BULLOCK	1,781	4,205	16	6,002	8,530	1,193	7,195
BUTLER	6,902	4,029	52	10,983	15,684	2,222	13,205
CHAMBERS	11,164	6,135	52	17,351	27,125	4,138	21,489
CHILTON	19,348	2,288	97	21,733	31,359	2,027	23,760
COFFEE	17,719	3,352	847	21,918	34,471	2,444	24,362
COOSA	4,906	2,488	38	7,432	8,822	48	7,480
COVINGTON	16,326	1,854	100	18,280	28,641	1,299	19,579
CRENSHAW	5,839	1,768	24	7,631	10,428	591	8,222
DALE	16,951	3,597	614	21,162	36,149	5,110	26,272
ELMORE	28,831	5,100	417	34,348	54,454	2,510	36,858
GENEVA	11,363	1,084	104	12,551	19,870	1,611	14,162
HENRY	6,560	2,855	41	9,456	12,871	1,045	10,501
HOUSTON	34,770	9,267	596	44,633	69,912	6,929	51,562
LEE	51,447	14,970	3,087	69,504	94,403	181	69,685
LOWNDES	2,259	6,538	27	8,824	9,544	1,055	9,879
MACON	1,785	10,510	110	12,405	17,786	3,541	15,946
MONTGOMERY	62,078	58,244	1,883	122,205	165,693	3,932	126,137
PIKE	10,336	5,627	147	16,110	22,465	738	16,848
RANDOLPH	9,901	2,376	77	12,354	17,154	2,345	14,699
RUSSELL	13,242	9,493	830	23,565	36,690	3,904	27,469
TALLAPOOSA	17,313	5,280	137	22,730	31,477	2,954	25,684
TOTAL	379,415	171,468	9,776	560,659	810,159	55,530	616,189

% of Blacks to total active & inactive

171,468 / (560,659 + 55,530) =

27.83%

EXHIBIT IV

**REPORT ON
OPERATION OF THE JURY SELECTION PLAN***
COMPLETED PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1861

DISTRICT MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

DIVISION
NORTHERNIs Master Wheel Maintained For
District At Large? Check Here ☒

DISTRICT NUMBER

DATE COMPLETED

1127

4/9/02

PART I GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. This master jury wheel was last filed

2/12/02

2. The number of names then placed in the wheel was

9,916,014

- master wheel

3. Source of Names Was

a) Voter registration ☒b) List of actual voters ☐c) Other (Specify) ☐

Approved by

State of Alabama

5. No. of jury divisions established in district by Jury Selection Plan

PART II SAMPLING OF RETURNED QUESTIONNAIRES:

A. (1) Date of drawing from master wheel

2/26/02

(2) No. of names drawn

2,510,010

(3) Dates on which initial mailing completed

10/01/01

(4) No. of forms mailed

2,510,010

E. (5) Date of sampling from returned forms

1/12/02

Number of qualification forms thus far:

(6) Completed and returned

1,432,146

(7) Returned undeliverable by P.O.

37,416

(8) Not yet returned

59,110

(9) Analysis of sample of completed and returned questionnaire forms:

Total no. of forms in sample

4,312,146

Race	Sex						Total in Sample	Percent of Sample
	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%		
White	4019	28.06	4702	17.37	125	.94	8832	67.87
Black	787	5.54	1506	10.51	26	.25	2335	15.30
American Indian	21	.15	16	.12	2	.01	43	.33
Asian	19	.13	38	.27	1	.01	58	.40
Other	43	.30	27	.19	0	.00	70	.49
Unknown	2735	19.09	37	.25	185	1.28	2957	20.64
Total (by column)	7630	55.27	6335	44.23	359	2.51	14324	100%

Ethnicity	Sex						Total in Sample	Percent of Sample
	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%		
Hispanic	27	.19	39	.27	0	.00	66	.46
Non-Hispanic	3011	21	3625	25.21	108	.78	6745	47.08
Unknown	4592	32.04	2670	18.44	351	2.43	7613	52.45
Total (by column)	7630	53.27	6335	44.23	359	2.51	14324	100%

PART III SAMPLING OF QUALIFIED JURY WHEEL:

(If this part is reported because of a change in rules, attach an explanation of changes)

(1) Date sample was taken

01/27/02

(2) Number of names in wheel

9,916,014

(3) Analysis of sample:

Total no. of names in sample

9,916,014

Race	Sex						Total in Sample	Percent of Sample
	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%		
White	3391	34.39	4003	40.60	96	.97	7490	75.96
Black	684	6.94	1330	13.49	22	.23	2045	20.74
American Indian	18	.18	16	.16	2	.02	36	.37
Asian	19	.19	32	.32	1	.01	52	.53
Other	26	.27	22	.22	0	.00	58	.59
Unknown	25	.25	27	.27	125	1.28	179	1.82
Total (by column)	4174	42.33	5430	55.07	256	2.60	9860	100%

Ethnicity	Sex						Total in Sample	Percent of Sample
	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%		
Hispanic	24	.24	30	.30	0	.00	54	.55
Non-Hispanic	2474	25.09	3049	30.92	80	.81	5603	56.83
Unknown	1576	17.00	2351	23.84	176	1.78	4203	42.63
Total (by column)	4174	42.33	5430	55.07	256	2.60	9860	100%

See instructions on Reverse Side

Qualified List

Date: 02/23/06
Time: 5:11 pm

Category	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%	Total	%
<u>RACE</u>								
Black:	2,010	7.21%	3614	12.97%	278	1.00%	5902	21.18%
White:	9,208	33.05%	11038	39.62%	682	2.45%	20928	75.12%
American Indian:	38	0.14%	33	0.12%	5	0.02%	76	0.27%
Native Hawaiian/Pac Is.:	4	0.01%	7	0.03%	1	0.00%	12	0.04%
Asian:	49	0.18%	65	0.23%	5	0.02%	119	0.43%
Multi-Race:	73	0.26%	91	0.33%	3	0.01%	167	0.60%
Other:	58	0.21%	38	0.14%	8	0.03%	104	0.37%
Unknown:	191	0.69%	332	1.19%	29	0.10%	552	1.98%
<u>Total:</u>	<u>11631</u>	<u>41.75%</u>	<u>15218</u>	<u>54.62%</u>	<u>1011</u>	<u>3.63%</u>	<u>27860</u>	

ETHNICITY

Hispanic:	66	0.24%	116	0.42%	5	0.02%	187	0.67%
Non-Hispanic:	7070	25.38%	9812	35.22%	97	0.35%	16979	60.94%
Unknown:	4495	16.13%	5290	18.99%	909	3.26%	10694	38.38%
<u>Total:</u>	<u>11631</u>	<u>41.75%</u>	<u>15218</u>	<u>54.62%</u>	<u>1011</u>	<u>3.63%</u>	<u>27860</u>	

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, ET AL

EXHIBIT VI

Page 1 of 2

15% SELECTION PROCESS
FROM
THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE POOL
2001 JURY WHEEL

		<u>SEE NOTE #1</u>			<u>SEE NOTE # 2</u>	
	<u>pool #</u>	<u>Total Summons</u>	<u>Added to New Pool</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total Summons Less Added to New Pool</u>	<u>%</u>
1	201010601	80	0	0.0%	80	100.0%
2	201010701	120	0	0.0%	120	100.0%
3	201010703	150	0	0.0%	150	100.0%
4	201010803	75	0	0.0%	75	100.0%
5	201010901	140	0	0.0%	140	100.0%
6	201010903	80	0	0.0%	80	100.0%
7	201011001	80	0	0.0%	80	100.0%
8	201011002	140	0	0.0%	140	100.0%
9	201011103	50	0	0.0%	50	100.0%
10	201011104	60	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
11	201011201	150	0	0.0%	150	100.0%
12	201020101	105	2	1.9%	103	98.1%
13	201020102	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
14	201020202	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
15	201020203	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
16	201020204	50	2	4.0%	48	96.0%
17	201020403	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
18	201020405	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
19	201020501	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
20	201020502	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
21	201020601	80	6	7.5%	74	92.5%
22	201020702	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
23	201020802	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
24	201020803	60	4	6.7%	56	93.3%
25	201020901	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
26	201020903	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
27	201021001	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
28	201021002	105	9	8.6%	96	91.4%
29	201021004	300	29	9.7%	271	90.3%
30	201021103	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
31	201021201	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
32	201021202	250	24	9.6%	226	90.4%
33	201030104	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
34	201030105	125	10	8.0%	115	92.0%
35	201030106	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
36	201030301	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
37	201030302	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
38	201030401	80	6	7.5%	74	92.5%
39	201030405	60	4	6.7%	56	93.3%
40	201030501	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
41	201030502	75	6	8.0%	69	92.0%
42	201030504	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
43	201030601	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
44	201030602	120	10	8.3%	110	91.7%
45	201030701	125	10	8.0%	115	92.0%
46	201030702	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
47	201030801	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
48	201030802	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
Total		6,110	443	7.3%	5,667	92.7%
Average		127	9	7.3%	118	92.7%

NOTE # 1: The "Added to New Pool" category is those jurors selected as part of the 15% selection process for deferred jurors

NOTE # 2: The last column represents the 85% selection from the non-deferred population of jurors

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, ET AL

EXHIBIT VI

Page 2 of 2

15% SELECTION PROCESS
FROM
THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE POOL
2001 JURY WHEEL

		<u>SEE NOTE #1</u>			<u>SEE NOTE # 2</u>	
	<u>pool #</u>	<u>Total Summons</u>	<u>Added to New Poo</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total Summons Less Added to New Pool</u>	<u>%</u>
49	201030903	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
50	201030904	200	13	6.5%	187	93.5%
51	201031001	101	6	5.9%	95	94.1%
52	201031002	200	14	7.0%	186	93.0%
53	201031101	60	4	6.7%	56	93.3%
54	201031102	59	3	5.1%	56	94.9%
55	201031202	202	18	8.9%	184	91.1%
56	201031205	105	0	0.0%	105	100.0%
57	201040102	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
58	201040104	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
59	201040107	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
60	201040201	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
61	201040303	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
62	201040304	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
63	201040404	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
64	201040501	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
65	201040601	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
66	201040602	60	4	6.7%	56	93.3%
67	201040604	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
68	201040701	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
69	201040702	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
70	201040801	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
71	201040901	220	20	9.1%	200	90.9%
72	201040902	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
73	201041001	250	24	9.6%	226	90.4%
74	201041103	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
75	201041104	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
76	201041201	201	19	9.5%	182	90.5%
77	201050101	60	4	6.7%	56	93.3%
78	201050102	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
79	201050105	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
80	201050106	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
81	201050108	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
82	201050301	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
83	201050302	150	14	9.3%	136	90.7%
84	201050305	100	9	9.0%	91	91.0%
85	201050403	200	19	9.5%	181	90.5%
86	201050501	200	29	14.5%	171	85.5%
87	201050502	100	14	14.0%	86	86.0%
88	201050601	225	47	20.9%	178	79.1%
89	201050602	200	49	24.5%	151	75.5%
90	201050701	125	30	24.0%	95	76.0%
91	201050801	200	49	24.5%	151	75.5%
92	201050806	200	29	14.5%	171	85.5%
Totals		6,868	741	10.8%	6,127	89.2%
Average per Pool		156	17	10.8%	139	89.2%

NOTE # 1: The "Added to New Pool" category is those jurors selected as part of the 15% selection process for deferred jurors

NOTE # 2: The last column represents the 85% selection from the non-deferred population of jurors

EXHIBIT VII

The following table looks at the distribution of the "Change Deferral Record" commands during the life of the 2001 wheel.

Frequencies

Level	Count	Prob
2002/02/12	1	0.00046
2002/02/20	1	0.00046
2002/03/01	1	0.00046
2002/04/08	3	0.00138
2003/08/04	291	0.13392
2003/08/07	2	0.00092
2003/09/15	1	0.00046
2003/10/10	15	0.00690
2003/10/14	5	0.00230
2003/10/30	60	0.02761
2003/11/03	2	0.00092
2004/03/18	710	0.32674
2004/11/02	1	0.00046
2005/08/25	1080	0.49791
Total	2173	1.00000

N Missing

0

14 Levels

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, ET AL

EXHIBIT VIII

ANALYSIS OF EXCESS DEFERREDS
2001 JURY WHEEL
POOLS 49 - 92

Pool Number	Total Summons	Total Deferred Per Gundlach		Total Deferred After Adjustments		15%		Excess Deferreds Over 15%	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
49	100	25	25.00%	25	25.00%	15	15.00%	10	10.00%
50	200	45	22.50%	45	22.50%	30	15.00%	15	7.50%
51	101	25	24.75%	25	24.75%	15	15.00%	10	9.75%
52	200	41	20.50%	41	20.50%	30	15.00%	11	5.50%
53	60	15	25.00%	13	21.67%	9	15.00%	4	6.67%
54	60	5	8.33%	4	6.67%	9	15.00%	(5)	-8.33%
55	202	43	21.29%	42	20.79%	30	15.00%	12	5.79%
56	105	16	15.24%	14	13.33%	16	15.00%	(2)	-1.67%
57	200	36	18.00%	29	14.50%	30	15.00%	(1)	-0.50%
58	100	17	17.00%	13	13.00%	15	15.00%	(2)	-2.00%
59	200	25	12.50%	23	11.50%	30	15.00%	(7)	-3.50%
60	200	32	16.00%	27	13.50%	30	15.00%	(3)	-1.50%
61	100	14	14.00%	13	13.00%	15	15.00%	(2)	-2.00%
62	200	25	12.50%	23	11.50%	30	15.00%	(7)	-3.50%
63	199	26	13.07%	22	11.06%	30	15.00%	(8)	-3.94%
64	100	19	19.00%	19	19.00%	15	15.00%	4	4.00%
65	200	44	22.00%	41	20.50%	30	15.00%	11	5.50%
66	60	15	25.00%	11	18.33%	9	15.00%	2	3.33%
67	100	21	21.00%	17	17.00%	15	15.00%	2	2.00%
68	200	42	21.00%	36	18.00%	30	15.00%	6	3.00%
69	150	40	26.67%	33	22.00%	23	15.00%	11	7.00%
70	200	39	19.50%	35	17.50%	30	15.00%	5	2.50%
71	220	41	18.64%	35	15.91%	33	15.00%	2	0.91%
72	100	25	25.00%	19	19.00%	15	15.00%	4	4.00%
73	250	54	21.60%	45	18.00%	38	15.00%	8	3.00%
74	150	27	18.00%	24	16.00%	23	15.00%	2	1.00%
75	100	19	19.00%	18	18.00%	15	15.00%	3	3.00%
76	201	35	17.41%	30	14.93%	30	15.00%	(0)	-0.07%
77	60	9	15.00%	7	11.67%	9	15.00%	(2)	-3.33%
78	200	35	17.50%	28	14.00%	30	15.00%	(2)	-1.00%
79	100	15	15.00%	15	15.00%	15	15.00%	0	0.00%
80	150	21	14.00%	19	12.67%	23	15.00%	(4)	-2.33%
81	200	36	18.00%	28	14.00%	30	15.00%	(2)	-1.00%
82	200	34	17.00%	27	13.50%	30	15.00%	(3)	-1.50%
83	150	22	14.67%	19	12.67%	23	15.00%	(4)	-2.33%
84	100	18	18.00%	16	16.00%	15	15.00%	1	1.00%
85	200	39	19.50%	34	17.00%	30	15.00%	4	2.00%
86	200	53	26.50%	41	20.50%	30	15.00%	11	5.50%
87	100	22	22.00%	21	21.00%	15	15.00%	6	6.00%
88	225	60	26.67%	54	24.00%	34	15.00%	20	9.00%
89	200	66	33.00%	60	30.00%	30	15.00%	30	15.00%
90	125	44	35.20%	37	29.60%	19	15.00%	18	14.60%
91	200	59	29.50%	53	26.50%	30	15.00%	23	11.50%
92	200	50	25.00%	40	20.00%	30	15.00%	10	5.00%
Totals	6,868	1,394	20.30%	1,221	17.78%	1,030	15.00%	191	2.78%

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

Pattern 3

Pattern 4

Pattern 5

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.

EXHIBIT IX

ANALYSIS OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE CHANGES*

Pool Number	Total Summons							Total Deferred Maintenance Changes							Net Summons w/o Maintenance Changes						
	Black		White		Other		Total #	Black		White		Other		Total #	Black		White		Other		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%	#	%	
49	20	20.0%	69	69.0%	11	11.0%	100	4	25.0%	11	68.8%	1	6.3%	16	16	19.0%	58	69.0%	10	11.9%	84
50	35	17.5%	149	74.5%	16	8.0%	200	4	12.5%	26	81.3%	2	6.3%	32	31	18.5%	123	73.2%	14	8.3%	168
51	23	22.8%	71	70.3%	7	6.9%	101	5	27.8%	12	66.7%	1	5.6%	18	18	21.7%	59	71.1%	6	7.2%	83
52	35	17.5%	150	75.0%	15	7.5%	200	5	18.5%	21	77.8%	1	3.7%	27	30	17.3%	129	74.6%	14	8.1%	173
53	13	21.7%	44	73.3%	3	5.0%	60	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	0	0.0%	9	11	21.6%	37	72.5%	3	5.9%	51
54	8	13.6%	49	83.1%	2	3.4%	59	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	8	13.8%	48	82.8%	2	3.4%	58
55	41	20.3%	149	73.8%	12	5.9%	202	5	22.7%	17	77.3%	0	0.0%	22	36	20.0%	132	73.3%	12	6.7%	180
56	14	13.3%	86	81.9%	5	4.8%	105	0	0.0%	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	8	14	14.4%	79	81.4%	4	4.1%	97
57	53	26.5%	141	70.5%	6	3.0%	200	4	40.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	10	49	25.8%	136	71.6%	5	2.6%	190
58	24	24.0%	75	75.0%	1	1.0%	100	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	4	23	24.0%	72	75.0%	1	1.0%	96
59	39	19.5%	153	76.5%	8	4.0%	200	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	4	38	19.4%	150	76.5%	8	4.1%	196
60	35	17.5%	160	80.0%	5	2.5%	200	1	12.5%	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	8	34	17.7%	154	80.2%	4	2.1%	192
61	20	20.0%	76	76.0%	4	4.0%	100	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	18	18.8%	74	77.1%	4	4.2%	96
62	40	20.0%	157	78.5%	3	1.5%	200	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	39	19.8%	155	78.7%	3	1.5%	197
63	40	20.0%	153	76.5%	7	3.5%	200	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	40	20.3%	150	76.1%	7	3.6%	197
64	13	13.0%	84	84.0%	3	3.0%	100	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	13	14.4%	74	82.2%	3	3.3%	90
65	36	18.0%	151	75.5%	13	6.5%	200	2	8.7%	19	82.6%	2	8.7%	23	34	19.2%	132	74.6%	11	6.2%	177
66	16	26.7%	43	71.7%	1	1.7%	60	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	7	15	28.3%	38	71.7%	0	0.0%	53
67	24	24.0%	73	73.0%	3	3.0%	100	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	1	10.0%	10	23	25.6%	65	72.2%	2	2.2%	90
68	41	20.5%	154	77.0%	5	2.5%	200	0	0.0%	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	17	41	22.4%	138	75.4%	4	2.2%	183
69	24	16.0%	117	78.0%	9	6.0%	150	3	15.8%	14	73.7%	2	10.5%	19	21	16.0%	103	78.6%	7	5.3%	131
70	45	22.5%	144	72.0%	11	5.5%	200	2	12.5%	14	87.5%	0	0.0%	16	43	23.4%	130	70.7%	11	6.0%	184
71	40	18.2%	166	75.5%	14	6.4%	220	3	20.0%	12	80.0%	0	0.0%	15	37	18.0%	154	75.1%	14	6.8%	205
72	26	26.0%	71	71.0%	3	3.0%	100	2	15.4%	11	84.6%	0	0.0%	13	24	27.6%	60	69.0%	3	3.4%	87
73	55	22.0%	173	69.2%	22	8.8%	250	2	10.5%	16	84.2%	1	5.3%	19	53	22.9%	157	68.0%	21	9.1%	231
74	21	14.0%	119	79.3%	10	6.7%	150	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	1	10.0%	10	20	14.3%	111	79.3%	9	6.4%	140
75	16	16.0%	81	81.0%	3	3.0%	100	1	9.1%	9	81.8%	1	9.1%	11	15	16.9%	72	80.9%	2	2.2%	89
76	39	19.5%	155	77.5%	6	3.0%	200	1	7.1%	12	85.7%	1	7.1%	14	38	20.4%	143	76.9%	5	2.7%	186
77	14	23.3%	42	70.0%	4	6.7%	60	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	14	24.6%	39	68.4%	4	7.0%	57
78	41	20.5%	141	70.5%	18	9.0%	200	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	0	0.0%	11	38	20.1%	133	70.4%	18	9.5%	189
79	24	24.0%	70	70.0%	6	6.0%	100	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	24	25.8%	63	67.7%	6	6.5%	93
80	40	26.7%	104	69.3%	6	4.0%	150	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	7	38	26.6%	99	69.2%	6	4.2%	143
81	39	19.5%	151	75.5%	10	5.0%	200	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	10	38	20.0%	142	74.7%	10	5.3%	190
82	47	23.5%	142	71.0%	11	5.5%	200	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	11	46	24.3%	132	69.8%	11	5.8%	189
83	35	23.3%	101	67.3%	14	9.3%	150	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	35	24.1%	96	66.2%	14	9.7%	145
84	16	16.0%	75	75.0%	9	9.0%	100	1	11.1%	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	9	15	16.5%	67	73.6%	9	9.9%	91
85	43	21.5%	152	76.0%	5	2.5%	200	4	23.5%	12	70.6%	1	5.9%	17	39	21.3%	140	76.5%	4	2.2%	183
86	36	18.0%	152	76.0%	12	6.0%	200	2	16.7%	8	66.7%	2	16.7%	12	34	18.1%	144	76.6%	10	5.3%	188
87	17	17.0%	76	76.0%	7	7.0%	100	1	12.5%	7	87.5%	0	0.0%	8	16	17.4%	69	75.0%	7	7.6%	92
88	36	16.0%	175	77.8%	14	6.2%	225	2	10.0%	17	85.0%	1	5.0%	20	34	16.6%	158	77.1%	13	6.3%	205
89	39	19.5%	148	74.0%	13	6.5%	200	3	10.3%	24	82.8%	2	6.9%	29	36	21.1%	124	72.5%	11	6.4%	171
90	22	17.6%	97	77.6%	6	4.8%	125	0	0.0%	17	94.4%	1	5.6%	18	22	20.6%	80	74.8%	5	4.7%	107
91	39	19.5%	147	73.5%	14	7.0%	200	1	4.3%	20	87.0%	2	8.7%	23	38	21.5%	127	71.8%	12	6.8%	177
92	45	22.5%	140	70.0%	15	7.5%	200	4	22.2%	13	72.2%	1	5.6%	18	41	22.5%	127	69.8%	14	7.7%	182
Totals	1,349	19.9%	5,057	74.7%	361	5.3%	6,767	75	13.8%	442	81.1%	28	5.1%	545	1,274	20.5%	4,615	74.2%	333	5.4%	6,222

* The changes include those deferreds manually returned to the QJW and those deferreds which were pulled over the 15% limit.

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, ET ALANALYSIS OF RACIAL COMPOSITION
2001 JURY WHEELEXHIBIT X
Page 1 of 2

	pool #	Black	%	White	%	Blank and Unknown	%	American Indian	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Multi- Race	%	Native Hawaiian	%	Total Summons	Total Percentage
1	201010601	18	22.5%	62	77.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	80	100.0%
2	201010701	25	20.8%	94	78.3%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	120	100.0%
3	201010703	34	22.7%	110	73.3%	1	0.7%	3	2.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
4	201010803	19	25.3%	54	72.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	75	100.0%
5	201010901	37	26.4%	102	72.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	140	100.0%
6	201010903	10	12.5%	69	86.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	80	100.0%
7	201011001	11	13.8%	68	85.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	80	100.0%
8	201011002	28	20.0%	107	76.4%	2	1.4%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	140	100.0%
9	201011103	10	20.0%	38	76.0%	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	50	100.0%
10	201011104	16	26.7%	42	70.0%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	60	100.0%
11	201011201	29	19.3%	120	80.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
12	201020101	23	21.9%	78	74.3%	3	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	105	100.0%
13	201020102	31	20.7%	111	74.0%	6	4.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
14	201020202	29	29.0%	71	71.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
15	201020203	53	26.5%	143	71.5%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
16	201020204	10	20.0%	39	78.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	50	100.0%
17	201020403	22	22.0%	70	70.0%	7	7.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
18	201020405	33	22.0%	117	78.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
19	201020501	20	20.0%	76	76.0%	3	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
20	201020502	38	19.0%	155	77.5%	5	2.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
21	201020601	17	21.3%	61	76.3%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	80	100.0%
22	201020702	36	24.0%	103	68.7%	10	6.7%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
23	201020802	21	21.0%	70	70.0%	7	7.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
24	201020803	10	16.7%	43	71.7%	7	11.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	60	100.0%
25	201020901	33	16.5%	152	76.0%	10	5.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	4	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
26	201020903	22	22.0%	75	75.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
27	201021001	17	17.0%	79	79.0%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
28	201021002	13	12.4%	77	73.3%	13	12.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	105	100.0%
29	201021004	58	19.3%	213	71.0%	26	8.7%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	300	100.0%
30	201021103	23	23.0%	73	73.0%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
31	201021201	17	17.0%	78	78.0%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
32	201021202	35	14.0%	195	78.0%	14	5.6%	0	0.0%	5	2.0%	1	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	250	100.0%
33	201030104	17	17.0%	75	75.0%	8	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
34	201030105	24	19.2%	94	75.2%	4	3.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	125	100.0%
35	201030106	33	22.0%	103	68.7%	10	6.7%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	2	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
36	201030301	39	19.5%	149	74.5%	11	5.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
37	201030302	16	16.0%	75	75.0%	7	7.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
38	201030401	13	16.3%	60	75.0%	5	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	80	100.0%
39	201030405	22	36.7%	36	60.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	60	100.0%
40	201030501	22	14.7%	118	78.7%	8	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
41	201030502	8	10.7%	61	81.3%	4	5.3%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	75	100.0%
42	201030504	30	20.0%	107	71.3%	10	6.7%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
43	201030601	38	19.0%	146	73.0%	15	7.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
44	201030602	24	20.0%	88	73.3%	8	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	120	100.0%
45	201030701	23	18.4%	89	71.2%	12	9.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	125	100.0%
46	201030702	39	19.5%	148	74.0%	12	6.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
47	201030801	48	24.0%	136	68.0%	13	6.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
48	201030802	31	20.7%	106	70.7%	11	7.3%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
Totals		1,225	20.0%	4,536	74.2%	278	4.5%	18	0.3%	22	0.4%	31	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6,110	100.0%
Avg per Pool		26	20.0%	95	74.2%	6	4.5%	0	0.3%	0	0.4%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	127	100.0%

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, ET ALANALYSIS OF RACIAL COMPOSITION
2001 JURY WHEELEXHIBIT X
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pool #	Black	%	White	%	Blank and Unknown	%	American Indian	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Multi- Race	%	Native Hawaiian	%	Total Summons	Total Percentage
49 201030903	20	20.0%	69	69.0%	6	6.0%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
50 201030904	35	17.5%	149	74.5%	10	5.0%	3	1.5%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
51 201031001	23	22.8%	71	70.3%	7	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	101	100.0%
52 201031002	35	17.5%	150	75.0%	14	7.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
53 201031101	13	21.7%	44	73.3%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	60	100.0%
54 201031102	8	13.6%	49	83.1%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	59	100.0%
55 201031202	41	20.3%	149	73.8%	9	4.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	202	100.0%
56 201031204	14	13.3%	86	81.9%	4	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	105	100.0%
57 201040102	53	26.5%	141	70.5%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
58 201040104	24	24.0%	75	75.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
59 201040107	39	19.5%	153	76.5%	3	1.5%	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
60 201040201	35	17.5%	160	80.0%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
61 201040303	20	20.0%	76	76.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
62 201040304	40	20.0%	157	78.5%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
63 201040404	40	20.0%	153	76.5%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.0	0.5%	1.0	0.5%	200	100.0%
64 201040501	13	13.0%	84	84.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
65 201040601	36	18.0%	151	75.5%	7	3.5%	2	1.0%	2	1.0%	2	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
66 201040602	16	26.7%	43	71.7%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	60	100.0%
67 201040604	24	24.0%	73	73.0%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
68 201040701	41	20.5%	154	77.0%	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
69 201040702	24	16.0%	117	78.0%	5	3.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	3	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
70 201040801	45	22.5%	144	72.0%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	4	2.0%	1.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
71 201040901	40	18.2%	166	75.5%	11	5.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	220	100.0%
72 201040902	26	26.0%	71	71.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
73 201041001	55	22.0%	173	69.2%	14	5.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	3.0	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	250	100.0%
74 201041103	21	14.0%	119	79.3%	8	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
75 201041104	16	16.0%	81	81.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
76 201041201	39	19.4%	155	77.1%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	201	100.0%
77 201050101	14	23.3%	42	70.0%	3	5.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	60	100.0%
78 201050102	41	20.5%	141	70.5%	13	6.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	2.0	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
79 201050105	24	24.0%	70	70.0%	5	5.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
80 201050106	40	26.7%	104	69.3%	6	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
81 201050108	39	19.5%	151	75.5%	7	3.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	1.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
82 201050301	47	23.5%	142	71.0%	8	4.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
83 201050302	35	23.3%	101	67.3%	11	7.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	1.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	150	100.0%
84 201050305	16	16.0%	75	75.0%	8	8.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
85 201050403	43	21.5%	152	76.0%	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
86 201050501	36	18.0%	152	76.0%	10	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	0.5%	200	100.0%
87 201050502	17	17.0%	76	76.0%	6	6.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100	100.0%
88 201050601	36	16.0%	175	77.8%	14	6.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	225	100.0%
89 201050602	39	19.5%	148	74.0%	8	4.0%	1	0.5%	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	1.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
90 201050701	22	17.6%	97	77.6%	3	2.4%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	125	100.0%
91 201050801	39	19.5%	147	73.5%	12	6.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
92 201050806	45	22.5%	140	70.0%	10	5.0%	1	0.5%	2	1.0%	2	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	200	100.0%
Totals	1,369	19.9%	5,126	74.6%	264	3.8%	24	0.3%	36	0.5%	35	0.5%	12	0.2%	2	0.0%	6,868	100.0%
Average per Pool	31	19.9%	117	74.6%	6	3.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.2%	0	0.0%	156	100.0%

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.
ANALYSIS OF DEFERRED GROUPING

EXHIBIT XI

Pool Number	Total in Pool	Pool Selection Report #s effected	type of effect	Number in Grouping	Not from Deferred Maintenance to this pool	Net Group Total	Notes
201020101	105	100-102	all H	3	(3)	0	
201020102	150	5-7	all NP	3	0	3	
		18-20	1 H; 2 NP	3	(1)	2	
		34-36	all H	3	(3)	0	
		41-45	all H	5	(5)	0	
		144-148	3 H; 2 NP	5	(3)	2	
201020502	200	47-49	all H	3	(3)	0	
		78-81	3 H; 1 NP	4	(3)	1	
		153-155	all H	3	(3)	0	
		195-197	all NP	3	0	3	
201021004	300	28-30	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
		44-47	3 H; 1 NP	4	(3)	1	
		111-113	all H	3	(3)	0	
		142-144	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
		151-154	3 H; 1 NP	4	(3)	1	
		184-186	1 H; 2 NP	3	(1)	2	
		200-210	all NP	11	0	11	pool w/multiple pulls
201030104	100	56-58	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
		97-100	all NP	4	0	4	
201040404	200	11-14	2 H; 2 NP	4	(2)	2	
		26-28	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
		198-200	all NP	3	0	3	
201040604	100	1-3	all RM	3	0	3	Siegelman GJ
		25-27	all H	3	(3)	0	
		57-59	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
201040901	220	90-93	3 H; 1 NP	4	(3)	1	
		103-105	1 H; 2 RM	3	(1)	2	
		118-130	12 NP; 1 RM	13	0	13	pool w/multiple pulls
201041201	201	4-6	1 H; 2 NP	3	(1)	2	
		195-201	1 H; 4 NP; 2 RM	7	(1)	6	
201050601	225	1-3	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
		5-10	2 H; 4 NP	6	(2)	4	net # not in consecutive order on PSR
		26-29	all NP	4	0	4	
		76-78	2 H; 1 NP	3	(2)	1	
		112-114	1 H; 2 NP	3	(1)	2	
		135-137	1 H; 2 NP	3	(1)	2	
		150-161	all NP	12	0	12	pool w/multiple pulls

Key:

H = past deferral in participant history

NP = add to new pool; from deferred maintenance to pool

RM = returned manually to QJW before this pool

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.
ANALYSIS OF EXCESS DEFERREDS
FOR GRAND JURY POOLS

EXHIBIT XII

Pool Number	Total Summons	Total Deferred		Total Deferred After Adjustments		15%		Excess Deferreds Over 15%	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
201011103	50	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	15.00%	(8)	-15.00%
201020803	60	4	6.67%	4	6.67%	9	15.00%	(5)	-8.33%
201030405	60	4	6.67%	4	6.67%	9	15.00%	(5)	-8.33%
201031102	60	5	8.33%	4	6.67%	9	15.00%	(5)	-8.33%
201040602	60	15	25.00%	11	18.33%	9	15.00%	2	3.33%
201040604	100	21	21.00%	17	17.00%	15	15.00%	2	2.00%
201050101	60	9	15.00%	7	11.67%	9	15.00%	(2)	-3.33%
Totals	450	58	12.89%	47	10.44%	68	15.00%	(21)	-4.56%

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.
ANALYSIS OF RACIAL MIX FOR GRAND JURY POOLS

EXHIBIT XIII

<u>pool #</u>	Black	%	White	%	Blank and Unknown	%	American Indian	%	Asian	%	Other	%	<u>Total Summons</u>	<u>Total Percentage</u>
201011103	10	20.0%	38	76.0%	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	100.0%
201020803	10	16.7%	43	71.7%	7	11.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
201030405	22	36.7%	36	60.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
201031102	8	13.6%	49	83.1%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	59	100.0%
201040602	16	26.7%	43	71.7%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
201040604	24	24.0%	73	73.0%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	100	100.0%
201050101	14	23.3%	42	70.0%	3	5.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
Totals	104	23.2%	324	72.2%	17	3.8%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	449	100.0%
Average per Pool	15	23.2%	46	72.2%	2	3.8%	0	0.2%	0	0.4%	0	0.2%	64	100.0%

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.
ANALYSIS OF DEFERREDS
FOR 2005 WHEEL POOLS

EXHIBIT XIV

Pool Number	Total Summons	Total Deferred		15%		Deferred under 15%	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
201050902	125	0	0.00%	19	15.00%	(19)	-15.00%
201051001	200	2	1.00%	30	15.00%	(28)	-14.00%
201051101	200	7	3.50%	30	15.00%	(23)	-11.50%
201051103	125	7	5.60%	19	15.00%	(12)	-9.40%
201051202	200	1	0.50%	30	15.00%	(29)	-14.50%
201051203	60	4	6.67%	9	15.00%	(5)	-8.33%
201060104	200	17	8.50%	30	15.00%	(13)	-6.50%
201060105	60	2	3.33%	9	15.00%	(7)	-11.67%
201060201	250	23	9.20%	38	15.00%	(15)	-5.80%
201060303	100	3	3.00%	15	15.00%	(12)	-12.00%
201060304	200	11	5.50%	30	15.00%	(19)	-9.50%
201060402	200	19	9.50%	30	15.00%	(11)	-5.50%
201060403	300	28	9.33%	45	15.00%	(17)	-5.67%
Totals	2,220	124	5.59%	333	15.00%	(209)	-9.41%

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.
ANALYSIS OF RACIAL MIX FOR 2005 WHEEL POOLS

EXHIBIT XV

Pool #	Black	%	White	%	Blank and Unknown	%	American Indian	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Multi- Race	%	Total Summons	Total Percentage
201050902	25	20.0%	97	77.6%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	125	100.0%
201051001	33	16.5%	164	82.0%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
201051101	42	21.0%	151	75.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.0%	200	100.0%
201051103	22	17.6%	101	80.8%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	125	100.0%
201051202	42	21.0%	157	78.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	200	100.0%
201051203	17	28.3%	41	68.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
201060104	38	19.0%	154	77.0%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%	200	100.0%
201060105	21	35.0%	36	60.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	60	100.0%
201060201	55	22.0%	185	74.0%	5	2.0%	2	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	250	100.0%
201060303	22	22.0%	74	74.0%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	100	100.0%
201060304	33	16.5%	157	78.5%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	1.5%	200	100.0%
201060402	45	22.5%	148	74.0%	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.0%	200	100.0%
201060403	57	19.0%	228	76.0%	11	3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.3%	300	100.0%
Totals	452	20.4%	1,693	76.3%	36	1.6%	6	0.3%	9	0.4%	5	0.2%	19	0.9%	2,220	100.0%
Average per Pool	35	20.4%	130	76.3%	3	1.6%	0	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	0.2%	1	0.9%	171	100.0%

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.
ANALYSIS OF GUNDLACH CHANGED METHODOLOGY

EXHIBIT XVI

<u>Pool Number</u>		<u>Gundlach Total Summons</u>	<u>Gundlach First Chart</u>	<u>Gundlach Revised Chart</u>	<u>Gundlach Supplemental Chart</u>	<u>Comparison of Revised vs. Supplemental</u>
49	201030903	100	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	0.00%
50	201030904	200	22.50%	22.50%	22.50%	0.00%
51	201031001	101	24.00%	24.00%	24.75%	0.75%
52	201031002	200	20.50%	20.50%	20.50%	0.00%
53	201031101	60	21.50%	25.00%	36.00%	11.00%
54	201031102	60	8.50%	9.50%	23.00%	13.50%
55	201031202	202	20.50%	21.00%	41.00%	20.00%
56	201031205	105	14.50%	15.50%	37.00%	21.50%
57	201040102	200	14.50%	18.00%	37.50%	19.50%
58	201040104	100	13.00%	17.00%	38.00%	21.00%
59	201040107	200	11.50%	12.50%	38.00%	25.50%
60	201040201	200	13.50%	15.50%	25.00%	9.50%
61	201040303	100	13.00%	14.00%	27.00%	13.00%
62	201040304	200	11.50%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%
63	201040404	199	11.00%	12.75%	25.00%	12.25%
64	201040501	100	19.00%	19.00%	27.00%	8.00%
65	201040601	200	20.00%	22.00%	32.00%	10.00%
66	201040602	60	18.50%	25.00%	29.00%	4.00%
67	201040604	100	17.00%	21.00%	34.00%	13.00%
68	201040701	200	18.00%	21.00%	32.50%	11.50%
69	201040702	150	21.50%	26.50%	35.00%	8.50%
70	201040801	200	17.00%	19.50%	37.00%	17.50%
71	201040901	220	16.00%	18.50%	35.50%	17.00%
72	201040902	100	19.00%	25.00%	39.00%	14.00%
73	201041001	250	18.00%	21.00%	40.00%	19.00%
74	201041103	150	16.00%	18.00%	34.00%	16.00%
75	201041104	100	18.00%	18.50%	36.00%	17.50%
76	201041201	201	15.00%	17.50%	39.50%	22.00%
77	201050101	60	11.50%	15.00%	39.00%	24.00%
78	201050102	200	14.00%	17.50%	32.50%	15.00%
79	201050105	100	14.00%	15.00%	29.00%	14.00%
80	201050106	150	12.50%	14.00%	35.00%	21.00%
81	201050108	200	14.00%	18.00%	33.50%	15.50%
82	201050301	200	13.50%	17.00%	30.00%	13.00%
83	201050302	150	12.50%	15.00%	28.00%	13.00%
84	201050305	100	16.00%	18.00%	39.00%	21.00%
85	201050403	200	17.50%	19.50%	39.00%	19.50%
86	201050501	200	20.00%	26.50%	41.00%	14.50%
87	201050502	100	20.00%	22.00%	37.00%	15.00%
88	201050601	225	24.00%	26.50%	42.00%	15.50%
89	201050602	200	29.00%	32.50%	45.00%	12.50%
90	201050701	125	29.00%	35.00%	44.00%	9.00%
91	201050801	200	26.00%	29.00%	43.00%	14.00%
92	201050806	200	20.00%	25.00%	41.50%	16.50%

EXHIBIT B

U.S. vs. SIEGELMAN, et al.**ANALYSIS OF DEFERRED and EXCUSED JURORS
2001 JURY WHEEL**

Pool Number		Total Summons	DEFERRED JURORS			EXCUSED JURORS			
			SS&B Total w/ Deferred in History	Gundlach Total w/ Deferred in History	Difference	SS&B Total w/ Excused in History	SS&B Actual Excused after Adjustments	Gundlach Excused	Difference
49	201030903	100	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
50	201030904	200	45	45	0	1	0	0	0
51	201031001	101	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
52	201031002	200	41	41	0	0	0	0	0
53	201031101	60	13	15	2	9	8	8	0
54	201031102	60	4	5	1	10	10	10	0
55	201031202	202	42	43	1	42	38	40	2
56	201031205	105	14	16	2	24	23	23	0
57	201040102	200	29	36	7	46	40	40	0
58	201040104	100	13	17	4	25	22	23	1
59	201040107	200	23	25	2	54	52	53	1
60	201040201	200	27	32	5	25	21	21	0
61	201040303	100	13	14	1	14	13	13	0
62	201040304	200	23	25	2	29	27	28	1
63	201040404	199	22	26	4	31	27	27	0
64	201040501	100	19	19	0	10	8	8	0
65	201040601	200	41	44	3	26	23	23	0
66	201040602	60	11	15	4	7	5	5	0
67	201040604	100	17	21	4	16	13	14	1
68	201040701	200	36	42	6	31	26	26	0
69	201040702	150	33	40	7	21	16	17	1
70	201040801	200	35	39	4	43	34	38	4
71	201040901	220	35	41	6	45	39	40	1
72	201040902	100	19	25	6	22	18	19	1
73	201041001	250	45	54	9	60	53	53	0
74	201041103	150	24	27	3	28	23	24	1
75	201041104	100	18	19	1	19	18	18	0
76	201041201	201	30	35	5	53	48	50	2
77	201050101	60	7	9	2	20	15	16	1
78	201050102	200	28	35	7	38	31	34	3
79	201050105	100	15	15	0	17	15	16	1
80	201050106	150	19	21	2	38	31	34	3
81	201050108	200	28	36	8	46	36	36	0
82	201050301	200	27	34	7	36	32	32	0
83	201050302	150	19	22	3	27	22	23	1
84	201050305	100	16	18	2	24	22	23	1
85	201050403	200	34	39	5	47	43	45	2
86	201050501	200	41	53	12	52	39	39	0
87	201050502	100	21	22	1	19	18	18	0
88	201050601	225	54	60	6	47	36	39	3
89	201050602	200	60	66	6	46	34	36	2
90	201050701	125	37	44	7	24	18	18	0
91	201050801	200	53	59	6	41	30	34	4
92	201050806	200	40	50	10	49	40	43	3
			1,221	1,394	173	1,262	1,067	1,107	40

Excused differences

<u>Pool</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>participants in question</u>	<u>reason why they shouldn't be counted</u>
55	201031202	100100175 100098356	excuse deleted; served excuse deleted
58	201040104	100060471	excuse deleted; served
59	201040107	100109178	excuse denied
62	201040304	100049939	excuse deleted; served
67	201040604	100083597	excuse deleted
69	201040702	100046480	excuse deleted
70	201040801	100056091 100021061 100083388 100022794	excuse deleted excuse deleted; served excuse deleted; served excuse denied
71	201040901	100079321	excuse denied
72	201040902	100075218	excuse deleted; served
74	201041103	100040718	served
76	201041201	100023264 100073041	excuse deleted served
77	201050101	100080873	excuse deleted; served
78	201050102	100089114 100068928 100068202	excuse deleted; served excuse deleted; served excuse deleted; served
79	201050105	100079669	excuse deleted; served
80	201050106	100074270 100044870 100034139	excuse denied excuse deleted; served excuse deleted
83	201050302	100058467	excuse deleted; served
84	201050305	100087406	excuse deleted; served
85	201050403	100038935 100036278	excuse deleted excuse deleted
88	201050601	100092722 100050623	excuse deleted; served excuse denied

		100096150	excuse deleted; served
89	201050602	100041723	excuse deleted; served
		100059844	excuse deleted; served
91	201050801	100039899	excuse deleted; served
		100063892	excuse deleted
		100105145	excuse deleted
		100080867	excuse deleted
92	201050806	100105366	excuse denied; served
		100065235	excuse denied; served
		100105402	served